PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE SO[CIETY]

No. 54,017.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday P. M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9th Feb.	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th „	EGYPT	7912		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th „	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th „	PERSIA	7951		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th „	CHINA	7912		
20th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th „	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th „	ARABIA	7903		
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th „	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *21st December, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June „
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th „ „
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. „

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	24th February.
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	25th April.

further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
[illegible] House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	3,170	Mon. 4th Feb.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 7th Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,170	Frid. 8th Feb.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons on THURSDAY, 7th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SERDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 4th Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date,	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3000	25th Feb.	Aden, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

2nd *February*, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saperiti	18th Feb 1907
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	18th Mar. „
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saperiti	18th Apr. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 380	Rs. 166
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 565	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 916; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	C. Belsto	17th Mar „
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 320.

F. CROOCO,
Agent.

No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	730	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due a Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	Jan. 12	Jan. 28	Feb 8	Feb. 10
‡	City of Edinburgh	6,255	„ 26	Feb. 7	„ 19	„ 23
‡	City of Bombay ‡	4.548	Feb. 2	„ 14	„ 28	Marc 25
†	Aston Hall ‡	3,627	„ 11	„ 24	Marc 9	„ 24
†	City of London *	9,000	21	Marc 4	„ 15	Apl. 16
**	City of Karachi	5,547	Marc 1	„ 12	„ 28	Marc 30
†	City of Cartage	5,524	„ 11	„ 23	Apl. 4	Apl. 11
†	Newby Hall	4,388	„ 19	„ 31	„ 13	„ 20
†	Trafford Hall	5,321	Apl. 10	Apl. 21	May 2	May 9
*	City of Agra	4,808	„ 17	„ 29	„ 11	„ 18
†	City of Glasgow	6,457	„ 29	May. 10	„ 21	„ 28

Constitute the Express Service.
Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus ‡ will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents. ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 10, [illegible] Street, Bombay.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road,
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

PARCELS, PACKAGES & surplus heavy baggage received and shipped at low rates by our "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" to all parts of the World.

THE MILITARY will find no better, cheaper or safer medium for forwarding their boxes and surplus baggage than the "SOLDIERS EXPRESS" SERVICE GOODS of all kinds received & shipped at lowest tonnage rate procurable.

Particulars, Forms, Labels, etc., supplied gratis on application. MAXIMUM SPEED-MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED.

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc.

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat.

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

CLOTHES.

ENGLISH CUT. ENGLISH STYLE. SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FEVERS

of all varieties cured by
FEVER DROPS
Prof. GAJJAR'S Formula
24 doses for 4 Ans.
of all Chemists or from
SUPDT. T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS ... Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ...... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.

TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000

(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.

PROFITS:

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

NICKEL SILVER CASED WATCHES.

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement	15	0
Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.		
The "Hercules," a good hard and strong Watch, specially made for servants, syces, coachmen, &c.	15	0
The Anti-Magnetic Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	15	0
The Calendar Watch, indicating date of month, crystal face, keyless action	20	0
The "Service" Wrist Watch and Strap	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II., crystal face, keyless lever	25	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	32	0
The Flat or Dress Watch	32	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever	35	0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever	35	0
The Impermeable or Waterproof Watch, in crystal face case	35	0
The Railway Guard's Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	35	0
The Flat superior movement	35	0
The "Ideal" Wrist Watch	37	0
The Railway Guard's Watch, a larger Watch	45	8

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
THE WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S
CLUB WHISKY — Is the most Popular Whisky in the Bombay Presidency. It is cheap, sound, and wholesome, with a decidedly attractive and mellow flavour. Per bot, Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 28.

FERINTOSH WHISKEY — Has been steadily increasing in public estimation for a Quarter of a century. Per dozen Rs. 24-8.

IRONSTONE BURGUNDY. — A rich strengthening Ferruginous Wine. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 Per doz. Rs. 13-0. Per 2 doz.case, Rs. 25-8.

BOMBAY, {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} POONA.

BREAD, BISCUIT, AND CONFECTIONERY...PEARSE and Co.
CAKES—WEDDING, CHRISTENING, &c.......PEARSE and Co.
TIFFIN, DINNER, ...PEARSE and Co.
WINES AND SPIRITS, &c. ...PEARSE and Co.

PEARSE & CO.

ICES, TEA AND COFFEE, ...PEARSE and Co.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE...PEARSE and Co.
CELEBRATED FRENCH AND MOCHA COFFEE....PEARSE and Co.
INQUIRIES AND TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED at PEARSE and Co.'S

PEARSE & CO.,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE! SALE!!

For twenty days only up to 20th February 1907.
JAPANESE SILK GOODS AND CURIOS
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS
Commenced from 1st February.

BESSHO & CO., HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1907.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta. Delhi. Cawnpore. Tuticorin
Lahore. Bombay. Colombo. Zanzibar.
Amritsar Madras. Mandalay. Mombassa
Kurrachee. Rangoon. Newera Elya. Nairobi.
Steamer Point. Aden. Kandy. Chittagong
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND .... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ...... „ 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London, Liaoyang, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Shanghai, Hankow, Hongkong, Tientsin, Peking, Antung, Tieling, Newchang, Port Arthur, Mukden, Tairen, Chefoo, KOBE, Osaka, Tokyo, Nagasaki, Bombay

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA, COLOMBO. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG. | HANKOW. KOBE. ILOILO LYONS, MANILLA NAGASAKI. NEW YORK. PEKING. | PENANG. RANGOON. SAIGON. SAN FRANCISCO. SINGAPORE. SOURABAYA. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg. Bombay. Karachi. Calcutta. Madras. Rangoon. Colombo. Penang. Thaiping (Perak). Ipoh (Perak). | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). Singapore. Kwala Lumpor. Bangkok. Batavia. Sourabaya. Manilla. Cebu (Phillippines). Hongkong. | Foochow. Saigon. Shanghai. Tientsin. Hankow. Yokohama. Kobe. New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,

LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..............£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS..................£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.............. Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay. Calcutta. HongKong. Kobe. Cebu. | Manila. City of Mexico. Shangai Yokohama. Penang. Panama. | Singapore. San Francisco. Washington, D.C Canton. Monterey.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (In Government Paper) ....Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per B. I. s. s. "MOMBASSA," C.R. Sheds Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex-above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 4th February, 1907.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

HOLI AND ASHURA HOLIDAYS.
SPECIAL TOURISTS TRAIN.

A SPECIAL TRAIN, with accommodation for 16 first class passengers, will leave Bombay on FRIDAY night, 22nd February, returning on MONDAY morning 4th March for:—

Ahmedabad, Abu, Jaipur, Delhi and Agra.

Passengers will reside in the train and be quite independent of Hotels (except at Mount Abu).

Electric light in Dining Car and in each compartment. Separate car for servants.

Return tickets including Meals and all expenses (except at Mount Abu) Rs. 184 each person.

European attendant in charge of train.

Luggage can be obtained from Brake Van daily.

Application for berths to be made to Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, or to GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, from whom Illustrated Pamphlets and all particulars can be obtained.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

A SILVER CUP PRESENTED by the Committee, value Rs. 120 for the Best Fox Terrier in classes 1 and 2.

2. A Silver Cup presented by the Committee, value Rs. 120 for the Best Fox Terrier Dog or Bitch Bred in India.

3. A Silver Cup presented by the Committee for the Best Dog or Bitch of any Breed belonging to Non-commissioned Officers and men of the Bombay Garrison. Entries for this class will be free but must be sent in to the Honorary Secretary by TUESDAY February 12th.

4. A Silver Cup presented by Dr. Dinanath B. N. Dandekar, for the best Dog Pup, under one year old, bred and born within a radius of ten miles of Bombay.

5. A Silver Cup presented by Kahandas V. Kapadia Eqr., for the best Bitch Pup under one year old, bred and born within a radius of ten miles of Bombay.

6. A Silver Cup presented by Lakhmidas Morarji, Eqr., J.P. for the best imported Irish Terrier Dog, suitable for stud.

7. A Silver Cup presented by Dwarkadas, Ranchordas, Eqr. for the best imported Bull Terrier Brood Bitch.

N. B.—Entry fee (Rs. 2) will be received by the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Dog Show, Crawford Markets, Bombay, up to 12th February, 1907, after which date no entries will be accepted.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Honorary Secretary,
BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
(CITY AND HALL LINES,)
HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY OF LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 1st February to 14th February, 1907, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after the 4th February, 1907, on presentation of Share Certificates.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

BOMBAY 31st JANUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

WITH regard to the Railway Board's call for tenders for 50,000 TIMBER SLEEPERS for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, tenderers will please note the following corrections:—

(i) In paragraph 1 of the original notice, instead of delivery to begin by May 15th and to be completed by June 1st 1907" *read* "delivery to be completed by 1st August, 1907."

(ii) At end of paragraph 6 of original notice, instead of "F. O. R. at Howrah" *read* "F. O. R. at Calcutta."

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACES, 1907.

13TH, 16TH, 18TH, 20ST and 23RH FEBRUARY 1907.

RATES for SEASON TICKETS and BOOKS of COUPONS are as follows:—

	Grand Stand Enclosure and Private Paddock.	Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
CLASS A.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket	25	...
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each......	5	...
CLASS B.—NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.		
Book of Coupons containing 5 Tickets	..	25
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each,...	7	..

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, & LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies and Members of the Turf Club are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Non-Members of the Turf Club will be charged Re. 1 for admission to the Private Paddock.

Season Tickets or Books of Coupons issued for the Bombay Extra Meetings are not available for the Bombay Races.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

GENTLEMAN,............................ Rs. 6
LADY or Child,............................ " 3

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET............................ Rs 1-8
LADY or Child .... As. 0-12

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to:—The SECRETARY W. I. T. C., 2, Morland Road, Byculla.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 25th January, 1907.

NOTICE.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.,

By order of the Official Assignee
AND
With the consent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.,

THE WHOLE OF THE
STOCK-IN-TRADE
IS
OFFERED FOR SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.



FROM
THACKER'S CATALOGUE.
RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs.	A.
From Midshipman to Field Marshal. By Sir Evelyn Wood. F. M. V. C. 2 vols., with portraits and maps	12	0
Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, 1907	27	9
The English Factories in India, 1618-1621. By William Foster..........	10	15
Queen Margot, wife of Henry of Navarre. By H. Noel Williams. With 16 illustrations in photogravure	21	14
Anglo-Mohammedan Law. A Digest. By Sir Roland Knyvet, Wilson, Bart, M.A. Second Edition 1903..........	15	12
Social Silhouettes. By George W. E. Russell. Second Edition	6	9
The Snob. Some Episodes in a Mis-spent youth. By Walter Emanuel. Illustrated by Cecil Aldin	2	10
A Dog Day or the Angel in the House. By the same	2	3
Stories from the Earthly Paradise. Retold from William Morris. By Madalen Edgar, M.A, Illustrated..........	2	3
The Crackling of Thorns. By Dum Dum	3	1
Wisdom and Destiny. By Maurice Maeterlinck.	4	6
The Life of the Bee. By the same..........	4	6
Modern Magic. A practical Treatise on the Art of Conjuring. By Professor Hoffman with illustrations	3	12
Porcelain, Oriental, Continental and British. A Book of Handy Reference for Collectors. By R. L. Hobson, B.A., with coloured and other plates..........	10	15
The Imitation of Christ. In four Books. Translated from the Latin of Thomas A. Kempis. By the Rev. William Benham, Canon of Canterbury with photogravure plates..........	3	1
Henrik Ibsen, Plays by. Cloth..........Each	1	14
The Wild Duck. The League of Youth. Hedda Gabler. Ghosts. Pillars of Society. An Enemy of the People. A Doll's House. A Lady from the Sea. Rosmersholm.		
The Amazons. A Farcical Romance. By Arthur W. Pinero..........	1	2
Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Beau, Par Willy.	2	10
Snippings from Surtees	1	5
Examples of Modern Alphabets. Plain and Ornamental. Collected and Engraved. By F. Delamotte	1	14
The Mohammedan World of To-day. Edited By S. M. Zwemer, F.R.G.S., E.M. Wherry, D.D. James L. Barton, D.D., with illustrations......	4	6
Persian Plays. Three Persian Plays with Literal English Translation and Vocabulary. By A. Rogers..........	5	10
The Assistant Commissioner's Note Book. By Captain C. H. Buck, I. A..........	5	4
PHOTOGRAPHY:—		
The Hand Camera. By W. L. F. Wastell and R. Child Bayley..........	0	14
The Ilford Manual of Photography. By C. H. Bothamley..........	0	12
Hand Camera Photography. A Beginner's Book. By Walter Kilbey..........	0	14
The Pleasant Art of Photography made Easy by Camera..........	0	14
REFERENCE BOOKS:—		
Everybody's Writing Desk Book. By Don Lenon and Chas. Nisbet..........	0	12
Everybody's Book of Proverbs and Quotations...	0	6
Who Did That? A Dictionary of Deeds, Discoveries, Inventions, Facts, Dates, Occurrences and Foundations..........	0	14
How to Write Letters: A Manual of Correspondence. By J. W. Westlake, A. M..........	1	2
How Shall I word It? A Complete Letter Writer	0	12
Speeches for All Occasions. By an Oxford M. A.	0	12
Speeches and Toasts: How to make and propose them..........	0	12

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE—of Building Materials.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 4 p.m. (B.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of House No. 34—36 Gola Lane Fort.

AUCTION SALE—of precious pearls.

Under instructions of the firm of Messrs Gokalbhai Mulchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs R. S. N. Talati & Co, the pledgees Messrs BENNETT & Co will on SATURDAY the 9th instant at 2 p.m. (B.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

15 precious pearls weighing 1225 chavs or thereabouts.

1 big pearl set in gold.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Solicitors at their Office No, 9 Bell Lane, Fort.

The pearls can also be seen at the office of Messrs Matubhai Jamietram and Madan at the above address on a previous appointment being made and they will be on view for two days before the day of sale at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 4th FEBRUARY, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th February, 1907, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Lord Reay Mills, Furgusson Road, Parel, by order of the proprietor and on account and at the risk of Mr. Charandas Damoder, the following Waste:—

A quantity of winding waste, sized long, unsized long hard waste No. 1, spindle bundling, carriage fly, oily cotton reeling No. 20 and No. 10, cop bottom, color No. 1 and 2.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BAGS ALMONDS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

200 bags almonds (damaged).

AUCTION Sale of building MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Premises on FRIDAY, the 8th Instant at 3-30 p. m. (Standard Time). The Materials for removal of the following buildings:

The materials of buildings Street Nos. 36-38, 1-2-3-4-5-9-11-17. 19-29, case No. 91 Khetwadi third Lane

The materials of building Street No. 42-44; 47 (1); 57-59 and 61-67; 30 case Nos. 96; 98; 99 and 101, Khetwadi 3rd and 2nd Lane.

The materials of buildings Street No. 178, 178A; 178B and 178C case No. 106 Junction of Falkland Road and 1st Khetwadi Lane.

The materials of building, Street 95-105 case 108 Ardesher Dady Street.

The materials of building, Street Nos. 3; case 20 Girgaum Road.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 4th February, 1907.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF Wild Animals.

PACKED PACKED.
SATURDAY NIGHT

Hundreds refused Admission.

AGAIN! AGAIN!!
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.

THE AMUSEMENT CYCLONE. THE AMUSEMENT CYCLONE.
HARMSTON'S. HARMSTON'S.
THE FRANTZ TROUPE. THE FRANTZ TROUPE.

5 TIMES ENCORED 5

Worth the price of admission alone.
Ask your friends that have witnessed them.

JEAN AND PAUL ROUGAL'S GREAT ANIMAL ACT.
The Greatest ever seen in Calcutta.
The Great Double Jockey Act.
By Jennie Nelle Harmston-Love and Frank Eldred.
Introducing La Petite Jennie, the smallest Jockey Rider in the World.

THE BRIGHT COLLIN'S QUARTETTE.

Diavolo Looping the Loop on a Bicycle.

THE WHEELERS!! THE WHEELERS!!!
Champion Trick Cyclists and Whizz Riders
In their Latest Success:
HOOPING THE HOOP.

NEXT MATINEES WEDNESDAY the 6th and SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1907.

N.B.—All Matinee performances the same as night nothing curtailed.

Children Half-price to Matinees only to all parts. Performance at 4 sharp. Doors open one hour earlier. Box Plan at the Circus, where Box and Dress Circle Seats may be reserved from 10 a.m. till 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Full Box, 6 Chairs	Rs. 20	Second Chairs........	Rs. 2
Single Seat in Box	" 4	Stalls (carpeted seat)...	" 1
Dress Circle Chairs	" 3	Gallery (Natives only)..	Ans. 8

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE...... *Proprietress.*
COL. BOB LOVE .... *Manager.*
R. ALTON .... *Agent.*

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager: MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

50 LONDON ARTISTES 50

After a most Successful season in Calcutta.

GRAND RE-OPENING NIGHT.

12TH FEBRUARY.

Tuesday,	Feb.	12th.—"Dairy Maids."
Wednesday	"	13th.—"Beauty of Bath."
Thursday	"	14th.—"Blue Moon."
Friday	"	15th.—"Pantomine Cindrella."
Saturday	"	16th.—"Girl Behind the Counter."
Monday	"	18th.—"Geisha."
Tuesday	"	19th.—"Belle of Mayfair."
Wednesday	"	20th.—"See See."
Thursday	"	21st.—"Girl on the Stage."
Friday	"	22nd.—"The White Chrysanthemum."
Saturday	"	23rd.—"Mr. Popple of Ippleton."

Prices of Admission: Boxes, Rs. 25; Stalls, Rs. 5; Dress Circle Front Row, Rs. 4; Dress Circle other Rows, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 9-30 P.M.

HUMOROUS EVENING
"AMONG THE MAORI"
DON'T FORGET!

Book your seat at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

SPORTS ON SKATES

Owing to the Success of the first event the mangement has the pleasure to announce

A SECOND PRIZE COMPETITION
WEDNESDAY 6TH FEBRUARY,
GENERAL STAKING
From 9 to 10 O'clock.

Sports Commence Immediately after 10 O'clock.

1st Event for Gentlemen—"SKATING BACKWARDS.

PRIZE—Silver top, Pocket Flask 2nd Event for Ladies—"BALLON RACE."

PRIZE—Beautiful Feather Fan 3rd Event for Gentlemen—"MUSICAL CHAIRS."

PRIZE—Gentleman's Dressing Case 4th Event for Ladies—"QUOITS."

PRIZE—Ladies' Writing Case 5th Event for Gentlemen—"PARCELS DELIVERY."

PRIZE—Silver Mounted Malacca Cane 6th Event Ladies & Gentlemen—"CIGAR RACE."

PRIZE—for Lady—Handsome Lace Collar, for Gentleman—Cigarette Case.

Intending Competitors are requested to send in their names, mentioning the event they wish to enter for, not later than noon on February 6th, to Soundy & Co. Mongini Brothers or the Rink Office.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay, invite Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of a RECLAMATION between Mazagon and Sewri.

The contract will include the Building of a rubble masonry quay wall about 12,600 feet long on piled foundations and the reclamation of about 518 acres of the foreshore. Such reclamation to be effected by silt or mud pumped or dredged from the bed of the Harbour and covered with a layer of good earth.

Copies of the Specification and drawings of the work, can be obtained from the Chief Engineer. Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Bombay, or from the Trustees' Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Sir J. WOLFE BARRY and A. J. BARRY 7 The Sanctuary Westminster on payment of £ 5 sterling.

Tenders which must be endorsed. "Tender for Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation" and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10,000. (£ 666) will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust. Bombay up to 5-30 P. M. or by the Trustees' Consulting Engineers 7, The Sanctuary Westminster up to noon on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1907.

Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

The Tenders will be considered by the Trustees at a Meeting to be held on receipt in Bombay of the Tenders submitted to their Consulting Engineers in London.

The Scheme is subject to the sanction of Government and the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

PORT TRUST OFFICES, BALLARD ROAD.
19TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

THE SISTERS OF NAZARETH, OOTACAMUND.

WE have BUILT the MASONRY WALLS of a CHAPEL and now have to roof it. We have only three months of dry weather during which to do so.

We have no endowment, only our kind friends and our own work to help us.

Will you kindly help us in our need and in return we can only offer a Souvenir in our Daily Prayers.

All Subscriptions sent to the Undersigned will be duly acknowledged.

LADY SUPERIOR,
NAZARETH CONVENT,
OOTACAMUND.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO., BOMBAY.

FRENCH NOVELS.
Rs. 2-10 Each.

AU SOLEIL, Par Guy De Maupassant.
LA VIE ERRANTE, Par Guy De Maupassant.
FORCE ENNEMIE, Roman, Par John-Antoine Nau.
LA FORCE du PASSE, Par Daniel Lesueur.
LE SEMEUR, Par Gabriel Mauriere.
LE DETROIT, Par Jean Madeline.
LA MUETTE, Roman Par Louis Letang.
LES OPINIONS de M. JEROME COIGNARD Anatole France.
LE PECHE de la MORTE, Par Maxime Formont.
AQUARELLES JAPONAISES, Par Jean de la Jaline.
MONSIEUR BERGERET A PARIS, Par Anatole France.
MONSIEUR DE CLERAMBON, Par Maurice Maindron.
LA POUSSEE, Par Pierre Baudin.
LE COEUR CHEMINE, Par Daniel Lesueur.
LE SACRIFICE, Par Maxime Formont.
LE HORLA, Par Gu de Maupassant.
HISTOIRE COMIQUE, Par Anatole France.
AUTOUR de L'ETENDARD, Par Marie Anne de Bovet.
LE CHEVALIER JEHAN DES VIGNES—ROMAN Satirique—Par Omer Chevalier.
GERMINAL, Par Emile Zola.
L'ARGENT, Par Emile Zola.
AU BONHEUR DES DAMES, Par Emile Zola.
LA CUREE, Par Emile Zola.
LE TESTAMENT VOLE, Par J. H. Rosny.
LE COMTE de CHAMARANDE, Par Ernest Daudet.
LA DIXIEME MUSE, Par Georges Ohnet.
LE REVE D'ANTOINETTE, Par Eveline Le Maire.
LA FAUTE de L'ABBE MOURET, Par Emile Zola.
LES FOULES DE LOURDES, Par J. K. Huysmans.
LE LYS ROUGE, Par Anatole France.
MATELOT. Par Pierre Loti,
LES PAS SUR LE SABLE, Par Paul Margueritte.
BENJAMINE, Par Jean Aicard.
UNE GRANDE DAME AIMA.—Roman, Par Adolphe Aderer.
L'UDACIEUX PARDON. Par Alexandre Hepp.
L'HEUREUX ET L'HEUREUSE OU L'AMOUR Arabe—Roman, Par Hugues Le Roux.
LE MASQUE D'AMOUR LE MARQUIS DE VALCOR Par Daniel Lesueur.
PLAISIR DES DIEUX, Par Urbain Gohier.
L'INUTILE EFFORT, Par Edouard Rod.
SOIREES DU STENDHAL CLUB, Par Casimir Stryienski.
LA PROSCRITE. Roman, Par Leon Frapie.
COEUR et CONSCIENCE, Par Andre Martorel.
UNE CURE, Par Remy Montalee.
LE SACRIFICE, Par Maxime Formont.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS &c., BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as sofas, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, chest of drawers, iron safe, musical box, phonograph, large size Chubb's safe 38 by 26 by 22 inches on stand, etc.

1 gold keyless open faced watch by S. Smith and Sons, Strand, London.

35 volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, latest edition; original cost Rs. 750.

1 hand camera, post-card size, Kodak No. 3 A, with accessories.

Pairs of gold bracelets, some set with jewels, real gold Hall marked, genuine English make, latest designs now in fashion.

Ladies' toilet set in presentation leather case mounted in silver Hall marked.

A few articles of bentwood furniture of well-known English house such as rocking chairs, rocking sofa, children's chairs, etc.

On account of the consignor a lot of typewriter accessories such as—

33 doz ribbons of various makes for various typewriters.

55 quires foolscap and 20 quires brief size stencils typewriting and handwriting.

1 Yost carriage.

By order of the Administrator-General, Bombay, and Receiver of the property of Bai Hawabai, the effects of the deceased, consisting of gold coins, gold rings and earrings, small pearls, silver lockets, toe rings, bangles goongries, a lot of silverware, such as cot, cradle, chairs, snuff-boxes, spittoon, plate, pots, cups, lamp, stands, rose bottles, vatkas, rings, spoons, cotton and silk wearing apparels, copper and brass pots, wooden and tin boxes, etc.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Behrubux Bagla an Insolvent.

10 Bags Rice.

At 3 p. m.

Several new and second-hand gents' bicycles.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 plated double harness by Dunnett.
1 bay Arab horse fast going in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the General Post Office, 2nd floor, Esplanade, Fort, the very valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, by Devji Canjee and others, also open carved blackwood furniture, such as wardrobe; chiffoniers, teapoys, sliding dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, lined plush, tables and teapoys, single and double bed-steads. Cabinets and chiffoniers, marble topped, mirror door single and double almiras, clothes presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables revolving office table, wind proof table lamp, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome engravings, etc., the property of E. R. JARDINE, Esq., Presidency Post Master, Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the estate of the late Goculdas Gordhandas, Messrs Crawford & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY the 18th instant at 3 p.m., the effects of the deceased consisting of nose ring set with diamond gold ornaments such as armlets, bangles, necklaces wristlets, nose-rings, earrings, rings, ivory bangles heads, pearl necklace and ear-rings, silver ornaments such as anklets, toe-rings, waistchains buttons, links lotas, cups etc, cotton and silk wearing apparels, copper boiler, pictures, trunk, almira, table, cupboard, cradle and other sundry articles.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY 4TH, FEBRUARY, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., the following:—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Damoder Govindji—

6646-12—2 cases pink paper.

On account of the concerned—

1 case 36 pieces printed cotton muslin.
16 pieces Japanese silk.
20 doz. Japanese silk pieces.
5 doz. Japanese silk sashes.
1 case 40 watches.
4 cases wooden tooth picks.
2 cases letter paper.
1 case mechanical fans.
1 case toys (rubber dogs)

Houshold furniture of a European gentleman consisting of cupboard, bedsteads complete, bentwood chairs and a sette, dumbwaiter, teapoy, etc.

40 cases clarets, and red and white wines consisting of Pommard, Margaux, Beacon, Medoc, St. Julien Baesri, Santurn, Chablis, etc.

40 cases steal books.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BOMBAY, 4TH FEBUARY, 1907.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED—AGENTS for "Life" work by a leading British Company:—Remuneration according to previous records of business. Apply No. 16123 C/o. this paper.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Tearl and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As 12 Dinner served till late hours.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 63-64 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited

BOILER.—FOR SALE one Boiler in excellent condition, used 18 months only, 150 pressure guaranteed Size 30×7. By best English Manufacturer. For full particulars &c. Apply No. 1589 J. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

CYCLISTS:—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents:—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required. Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. PALSKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

LARGE SELECTION of the latest designs of Real Gem Jewellery. Reed and Barton's Best Electroplated ware at prices beyond competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation DUBASH & Co, 87, Medows Street.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced maistries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. C. FERNANDES & Co. Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at 'THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,' Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. 'The cheapest, best, and most convenient.'—*Vide Press Notices.* Price:—Rs. 2.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak-Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 14; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4, Post free.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available Reference charge one Rupee.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget' size. containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4 post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

RECORDS and GRAPHOPHONES—Columbia sweet full tones as natural as life, leave nothing to be desired. BOMBAY LYRIC STORES. Church Gate Street, Fort.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report. Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms. Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

COMBINED SCHOOLS' ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE
BOMBAY GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,
AT THE
FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, AT 5-30 P.M.

TICKETS—RESERVED Rs. 2, UNRESERVED Re. 1.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE. Tickets to be obtained from
THE SECRETARIES, B.G.H.S.A.A., Cathedral Girls' High School, or at the door.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE FORT PREMISES
OF THE COMPANY WHICH HAVE BEEN
ENTIRELY REARRANGED
and the whole of the Building has been brought into use as
SHOW ROOMS
WHICH ARE NOW
THE BEST APPOINTED
AND MOST
COMPLETELY STOCKED
IN THE WHOLE OF
INDIA.

GROUND FLOOR.

North Side—
Dispensary, Surgical and Chemical and Scientific Instruments and Apparatus, Toilet Requisites, Photography, &c.

South Side—
Groceries, Provisions, Confectionery, Wines.

FIRST FLOOR.

East Side—
Jewellery, Electro-Plate, Silver Goods, Clocks.

West Side—
Stationery, Fancy Goods, Drawing and Surveying Instruments, Artists' Materials, and General Stationery sundries.

SECOND FLOOR.

China, Glass, Hardware, Lamps, Guns, Ammunition, Gymkhana, and Sporting Kit, Household Requirements Generally.

THIRD FLOOR.

The Company's Registered Office.

TO ENSURE THE COMFORT OF CUSTOMERS
A LIFT
has been built which will carry Customers to all floors and
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS
have been fitted throughout the Establishment.

MR. JULIUS GOVE

Has on hand at present a Newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES CHARGERS, HACKS, RACE HORSES, etc. and Native Cavalry Remounts.

JULIUS GOVE,
R. SCOTT & CO.'S STABLES,
GILDER ST., NEAR BYCULLA CLUB,
and at
CALCUTTA AND MELBOURNE, (*Australia.*)

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWO SUB OVERSEERS (on work Establishment.)
One on Rs. 50 per Month } Consolidated pay
One on Rs. 40 per month. }
Those who have passed the Subovereer's Examination in the Science College, Poona, should only apply to the Undersigned.
Applications received till 15th February, 1907, will only be considered.

K. M. DESAI,
Executive Engineer,
Ratnagiri and Kolaba District at Ratnagiri,
Camp Phonda 30th January, 1907.

TO PENSIONERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED—A trustworthy EUROPEAN to take charge of the Cottages at the "Sanitarium for Women and Children" near Nasik Railway Station. Salary Rs. 75 a month and free quarters. Must be a married man. Apply by letter only to HONORARY SECRETARY, Nasik Sanitarium for Women and Children, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED

A PARSI or NATIVE MANAGER for the Railway Refreshment Room at Adra, quarters free. Pay according to qualification with commission on sales. Previous experience as Railway Refreshment Room Manager and Caterer essential. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to

THE PRESIDENT,
Adra Station Committee,
District Manbhum, Adra.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, new Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

FOR SALE.
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.
1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*:—

A SERIES OF ENTRANCING PAPERS:

PEN PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS SPORTSMEN,

BY

H. A. BRYDEN.

Mr. BRYDEN is one of the first living authorities on big game and on big game hunters. He has resided and travelled extensively in South Africa, chiefly in pursuit of sport and natural history; and has travelled also in Morocco, Norway, Portugal, Spain, &c.

Mr. BRYDENS' works include "Kloof and Karroo," "Sport, Legend and Natural History in Cape Colony," "Gun and Camera in Southern Africa," "Tales of South Africa," "Nature and Sport in South Africa," "Great and Small Game of Africa," "Animals of Africa," "From Veldt Camp-Fires," "A History of South Africa," "Nature and Sport in Britain," "Big Game Shooting," &c.

1. SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS HARRIS.

The pioneer of African hunters—Rhinoceros shooting in the Transvaal—Harris, stalking three lionesses is almost run over by an infuriated wounded rhinoceros—Lions in broad daylight within a hundred yards of camp—Elephants ranging in herds over the site of Pretoria—Harris's determined pursuit of a wounded giraffe.

2. WILLIAM COTTON OSWELL.

A powerful personality, and friend and companion of Dr. Livingstone—Horse and man thrown by a white rhinoceros—Again thrown and almost killed by a black rhinoceros—Lions attack a wounded buffalo—Run over by an elephant: "I saw the burly brute from chest to tail as he passed directly over me lengthways, one foot between my knees, and one fourteen inches beyond my head, and not a graze."

3. ROUALEYN GORDON CUMMING.

Avenging a camp tragedy—A night with a puff-adder—Surrounded by wild hunting-dogs, Cumming "expected no other fate than to be torn to pieces, but springing to his feet, he waved his blanket, addressing his savage assembly in the most solemn manner. The wild dogs retreated"—Adventures with giraffes and hippopotami—The perils of night shooting.

4. SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

Life on the Upper Nile—Arabs who slew big game with swords—A rifle firing half-pound shells—Charged by a herd of elephants—A wild chase after a rhinoceros—An Arab fight with hippopotami.

5. WILLIAM CHARLES BALDWIN.

Snatching its prey from a crocodile—Horrors of Zululand after native warfare—Twelve miles of decomposing bodies by the Tugela—Cetewayo as king—Hunted by a buffalo—Knocked down by a lion—After misadventure, shoots a giraffe—"Offered half a farm, 3,600 acres, for a plough"—Boer shooting matches—Elephant tracking in dense bush—Eight elephants in half an hour—Chased by a lion.

6. FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS.

The last of the African big game hunters—Lobengula—A double-loaded gun explodes—Lions at bay—Twenty-two elephants in a day—Horse and rider thrown by a buffalo—A lion fought single handed—The peril of hunting lions with a damaged rifle.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *Bombay Gazette.*

ATTRACTIVE ORIGINAL SERIES

SKETCHES OF THE NATIONS.

EIGHT NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

1. "JOHN BULL."

G. W. E. RUSSELL.

The weakness and strength of our national character strongly and brightly portrayed.

2. "THE IRISHMAN OF FACT & FICTION."

ROSAMUND LANGBRIDGE.

An Irishwoman whose smart dialogue and keen observation have made her work much marked.

3. "THE UBIQUITOUS SCOT."

DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY.

A picturesque description of the Scot at home and abroad, from a veteran hand.

4. "THE HEATHEN CHINEE."

MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE.

Who in extensive journeys in the Chinese Interior has studied the Chinee under circumstances unknown to any other foreigner. The Chinese nation is much to the fore in international affairs, and a vivid and just summing-up of the character of the nation will be greatly appreciated.

5. "TOMMY CORNSTALK."

F. H. M. ABBOT.

Whose original sketches of humanity at Home, in South Africa and Australia have appeared in "Blackwood's," "Spectator," and other leading magazines and weeklies.

6. "UNCLE SAM."

MRS. C. N. WILLIAMSON.

By one of his own daughters, the clever author of "The Lightning Conductor," &c. An up-to-date humorous and critical review of a great nation.

7. "THE JAPANESE."

DOUGLAS SLADEN.

Who has travelled extensively in both old and new Japan. A brilliant writer, scholar and novelist. His works on Japan are consulted as authorities.

8. "JACQUES BONHOMME."

M. BETHAM-EDWARDS.

Miss Betham-Edward's works on French home life are classics. For twenty-five years she was an Officier de l'Instruction Publique de France.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A POWERFUL AND DRAMATIC NOVEL

THE CROOKED WAY

BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

Author of "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," &c., &c.

(COMMENCED ON JANUARY 2ND.)

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 1st February.] [BOMBAY, 2nd February.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87 1/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	95¼	¼	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	103¼	un	chgd.
3½ do. Govt. Securities	65	¼	
Bar Silver in London	31¼	un	chgd.
Do. do. 2 months hence	31⅛	un	chgd.
Do. in New York	68⅛	un	chgd.
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·23	·01	
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·51½	½	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·84⅛	un	chgd.
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%	since	17Jn.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4⅛%	un	chgd.
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	4⅛%	un	chgd.
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5%	un	chgd.
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5⅛%	un	chgd.
Interest Day-to-day Loans	5	½	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	5	un	chgd.

Amount Paid into the Bank of England. £100,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) . . . . . . 1s. 3 31/32d.

Council Bills:—
Extra allotments . . . . .
Bills on Madras Rs. 2,10,000 @ . . 1s. 4 1/32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay . . . . £ 330,000
Gold " " . . . . £ 150,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spot	Steady
Futures	Firm
East Indian	Dull.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	2,000 "
Imports	80,000 "
Mid-Americans	5·87 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 7/16 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June
5·50	5·49	5·43	5·47
plus 03	plus 07	plus 03	plus 06

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·46	5·43	5·39	5·36	5·34

plus 03.

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	42,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	18,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	40,000 "
Do. to Continent	49,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·00 unchanged.

Futures—Month of March 9·15—·04 | Do. do. July 9·43—·02 — Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later in consequence of bearish interior movement.

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—10⅛—⅛ (?) 10⅛ unchanged.
Futures—Month of March 10·09—06.
Do. do. May 10·13 new position.
Closing Tone of Futures—steady.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports.	303,000 bales
Do. Exports to Great Britain	177,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent	167,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,147,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports	620,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—Months—February 4 21/32 Sellers.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly—C. I. F. Months—April May 5 6/32 Sellers.
Fair Coconadas—C. I. F. Months—Febry. March 4 16/32 Sellers.
Coconada Ginned C. I. F. Febry. May 4 22/32 Sellers.
Good Khandeish 4 14/32*d*.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi . . . 30 3/4 Feb. Mch. Sellers.
Tone of Wheat . . Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujerat per 416lbs. 85 % ex ship.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 45½ Apl.-May Dove.
Brown Cawnpore 43½ Apl.-May Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed, firm.

Linseed—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43 Feb.-Mar. Sellers.
Tone of Linseed, firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F, India, 11s. 6*d*.
Months of Shipment Mar.-Apl. Sellers.
Tone of Sugar, steady.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Sovereigns.	Rs. 37,500	London...	Macedonia	Chart; Bank.
2 Boxes gold bullion.	2,34,400	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do.
1 Box do.	37,600	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bank of Bombay.
1 Bundle Rupees.	2,000	Bahrein..	Africa ...	Mac: Mackenzie and Co.
1 Bundle Rupees.	2,000	B. Abbas.	Do. ...	Do.
1 Bundle Rupees.	3,000	Muscat...	Do. ...	Do.
280 Bars Silver	6,55,408	London..	Macedonia	Chart; Bank.
119 Bars Silver	2,89,878	Do. ...	Do. ...	Internat: Bank Corp.
109 Bars Silver	2,59,071	Do. ...	Do. ...	Merc; Bank.
2 Boxes gold bullion and Sovereigns.	87,900	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hong; Bank Corp.
25 Bars Silver	57,605	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nat; Bank.
61 Bars Silver	1,45,448	Do. ...	Do. ...	Yoko; Spe; Bank.
500 Bars Silver	11,74,313	Do. ..	Do. ...	Bank of Bombay.
1 Box gold bullion.	38,400	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.
3 Packages gold Coin.	8,442	Marseilles	Do. ..	Sundry Natives
8 Bundles Rupees.	17,730	Bahrein.	Africa ...	Do.
1 Bundle Rupees.	2,500	Muscat...	Kasara ...	M. Hemraj.
2 Boxes gold Coin.	1,63,200	Aden ...	R. I. M. S. Canning	Asst; Acct-Gnl; Reserve Treasury.

COTTON.

Market Report:—

Our market continues steady owing to coverings by the bazaar on local account, and against orders received from up-country. There is a decidedly bullish feeling amongst local speculators in consequence of the falling off in receipts into Bombay, and the smallness of stocks; and the tendency is to underestimate future receipts.

So far as exporters are concerned, there is little doing. Either in spot or for forward delivery, and Mills are only buying against their immediate requirements. The turn over at Colaba was very moderate.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	253/54	March.
Good M. G. Broach	239/40	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	220	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon.	210	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	202	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	201/3	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	182/3	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	184	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	189	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	175/6	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	162	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000 bales.
Total Imports	29,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·47	5·47	5·46	5·45
—03	—02	—02	—02

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·44	5·42	5·37	5·35	5·33
—02	—01	—02	—01	—01.

FREIGHTS.

The market continues quiet but steady at 14s. 6d. Seeds wheat 15s. cotton for Antwerp; 17s. Seeds wheat 18s. 9d. cotton for Dunkirk, and 18s. Seeds wheat 20s. cotton for Hamburg ready, loading.

For March to June 14s. 6d. is quoted named ports.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

Ready	... Rs. 7 1 0	per cwt.
April-May	... " 7 7 6	"

Tone—Steady with a moderate business.

Rapeseed:—

	Rs. a. p.
Brown Cawnpore Ready	... 7 1 6
" " Ap. May	... 7 4 0
Yellow " "	... 7 10 6

Tone—Firmer.

Gingellyseed:—

Bold white	85%	Rs. 49
" "	75%	" 48
" "	50%	" 47
Black Kutni		" 41/8
Yellow Hingunghat		" 52/4

Tone—Steady. Business doing at above rates.

Castorseed:—
Ready ... Rs. 33
April-May ... " 34/8
Tone—Dull. Little doing.

Cottonseed:—Rs. 19.
Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts:—Rs. 40
Tone—Steady.

Wheat:—

	Rs. a. p.	
White Delhi ...	4 9 0	per cwt.
White Pessi ...	4 9 6	"

Tone—Quiet.

LOCAL YARNS.—Telegrams from Hongkong and Shanghai advise the stock of Indian Yarns as 279,000 bales. The markets are quiet but some improvement is shortly expected owing to the decline in interior stocks. Locally the market is quiet and unchanged with little doing.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton ...	12,202	bales.
Wheat ...	4,349	cwts.
Linseed ...	2,027	"
Rapeseed ...	917	"
Gingellyseed ...	17,431	"
Poppyseed ...	17	"
Groundnuts ...	1,609	"
Castorseed ...	1,087	"
Rice ...	2,248	"
Myrabollams ...	1,425	"
Cottonseed ...	36,001	"
Gram ...	2,109	"
Joowar ...	792	"
Maize ...	12	"

Shares:—

Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. 1,340
Manockjee Petits ...	" 3,540
David Mills ...	" 432
Kohinoor Mills...	" 790

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, February 2.] [BOMBAY, February 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87⅛		1/16
3 do. Rentes	95⅛	⅛	raise
3½ do. Sterling Loan	103¼	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities	65⅛	⅛	
Bar Silver in London	31 1/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months hence	32	⅛	
Do. in New York	muti	lated	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·33	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·52½	½	½
Do. do. do. New York.	4·84¼		
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%	since	17 Jan.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4⅛%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4⅛%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5⅛%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3½%		1½
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4½%		½

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Steady
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	dull.
Manchester	steady.
Total Sales	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export.	1,000 "
Imports.	29,000 "
Mid-Americans	5·90+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/16 unchanged.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5·51	5·49	5·48	5·47	5·46
plus. 01	unchanged.		unchanged.	

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·44	5·38	5·36	5·34
plus. 01	—01	unchanged.	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	33,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	18,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	26,000 "
Do. to Continent	8,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·00 unchanged.

Futures.—Month of March, 9·12—03 | Do. do. July, 9·42—01 — Tended to advance early owing to firm cables, but declined later through bear pressure and bulls unloading.

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—10 1/16—1/16.
Futures—Month of March 10·06—03.
Do. do. May 10·10—03.
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

Cotton	Stock in London	20,000 bales.
"	Total *Visible Supply*	4,890,000 "
"	" " East Indian	247,000 "
"	*Quantity in Sight*	9,890,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON

Total	Week's Sales	55,000 bales.
"	Sold on speculation	3,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	5,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to consumers	101,500 "
"	Actual Exports	19,000 "
"	Week's Imports	187,000 "
"	Stock	838,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	200 "
"	Sold on speculation	——
"	Sold for exportation	——
"	Amounts forwarded to consumers	1,300 "
"	Actual Exports	——
"	Week's Imports	Mutilated.
"	Stocks	Mutilated.
Afloat	Americans	420,000 "
"	Indian	9,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Khandeish 4 11/32*d*.
F. G. " 4 13/32*d*.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat, firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 43½ Mar.-Apl. sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 45½ Apl.-May sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 43½ Ap.-May sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed steady.

Linseed—
Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43½ Feb.-Mar. sellers.
Tone of Linseed, quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [2ND FEBRUARY 1907.

Exchange:—

There was very little doing, due, no doubt, to it being mail day, the market keeping steady at 1s. 41/8d. for T. T., 1s. 4 5-32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 15-32d. for three months' sight. The latter rate did not, however, receive a sympathetic response, some offers having been made at 1s 4 7-16d. The following quotations may be regarded as steady:

T. T. on London	... 1/4 ⅛
Demand Draft	... 1/4 5/32
Credits—3 months' sight...	... 1/4 7/16
Do. 6 months' sight...	... 1/4 17/32
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	172 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	141
Hongkong—30 days' sight	... 161
Yokohama—30 days' sight	... 148¼
Shanghai — 30 days' sight	... 220

Government Paper:—

In the early part of the day, the market kept steady at the opening rate of 97-4 for cash and 97-8 for settlement, but improved towards the close to 97-6 and 97-9, respectively, at which rate several sellers came out, but only a small amount of business was done. The Calcutta quotations are however, not so strong, the rates reported being 97-2 and 97-9, respectively, with little business doing, and towards the close of the day the rates here receded to 97-4 and 97-8, respectively. We quote:—

Cash ...	97·4
1st Settlement	97·8

Bullion:—

The quotation in London, according to private advices, remain unchanged for spot at 31¼ and for two months' forward delivery at 31 5/8; while the market here opened at 79-10 ex-duty for cash, and after a decline to 79-7, improved to 79-9 with buyers. The tone of the market is characterised by a certain amount of activity, induced by the approaching settlement-day and the consequent business that is being transacted. The following are quotations for Bar Gold and forward Silver:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold ...	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	2	6
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	79	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	79	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	79	13	0

THE INDIGO TRADE.

MR. Eugene C. Schrettky has addressed a long letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, in the course of which he shows how improved cultivation and methods treatment now enable the cultivators of indigo to compete successfully against the synthetic dye industry of Germany. In summarising his experiences Mr. Schrottky says:—

Improvements in indigo manufacture are naturally limited by the expense, but we have been able with a moderate expenditure to obtain as much as 16 seers of dye containing 70 per cent indigotine per 100 maunds of green plant by one steeping of the plant, while a second steeping will yield, with very littly more expense another 6 seers of dye and maunfacture can now be carried on successfully at any time of the year.

"A second steeping of the indigo plant has been considered impossible, but I accomplished it successfully in 1886 without the aid of re-agents or chemicals at moorla Indigo Concern with the help of Mr. H. Thorpe, not as an isolated experiment, but carried right through the manufacturing season, the extra yield being 40 percent more indigo than was obtained by the ordinary process with one steeping. The manipulation of it is difficult, and more care and personal suprintendence was necessary than could ordinary have been given. The improvements in manufacture, however, which have been made since, will render now the management of a second steeping more easy.

Summing up, we can obtain by careful manufacture 16 seers of dye of 70 per cent indigotine per 100 maunds of green plant (not containing a possible second steeping); the yield of Java-Natal plant per Tirhoot "biggah" is is about 200 maunds; the outturn of dye, according to the above, is therefore 32 seers of indigo per "biggah" against 8 to 10 seers from the old variety grown and manufactured with the ordinary process. The cost of cultivation, the expenses of the improved manufacture, and of superiatendence and distribution may be put down at the outside at Rs. 50 per *biggah*, the outturn—taking the indigo at the lowest competing value at Rs. 28 per seer—Rs. 100 per maund—should realise at least Rs. 80. The margin of profit to the Behar planter is therefore sufficient to enable him in future to compete succefully with the synthetic indigo industry which cannot turn out their product under 90 rupees per maund of 70 per cent indigotine.

Compared with the synthetic indigo, it is now admitted by the trade that wool dyed by the natural indigo holds the dye better and longer, whith is due probably to the atomical intermixure of indigo-red, indigo-brown, and indigo-gum present in natural indigo. At equal prices dyers will, therefore, prefer the natural product.

The cultivation and manufacture of Java-Natal indigo should however, be extended to Madras, and to the United Provinces.

The Indian indigo industry must again produce 200,000—250,000 maunds of indigo before it will regain its old position in the dyeing trade, and Bengal alone is not capable of producing this quantity. The world's possible consumption of indigo at Rs. 100 per maund of indigo of 70 per cent indigotine is estimated at 300,300 maund and is yearly increasing.

THE CALCUTTA TOWER OF SILENCE.

Corporation Health Officer's Report.

Some time ago the Trustees of the local Parsee community applied to the Calcutta Corporation for assistance to enable them to rebuild and extend the Tower of Silence for the disposal of their dead.

On the matter coming up for consideration in December last it was decided to refer the same to the Health Officer and to ask that officer for a report as to the necessity for further provision for the disposal of Parsee dead. The report, which has been just received, states that the Parsee population of Calcutta, according to the Trustees of the community's charitable funds, was 400 in 1895 and 900 in 1906. In 1903 ten deaths occurred, in 1904 seven, and in 1905 seven.

The demand for a new Tower is occasioned by the reported dilapidated condition of the present Tower in its interior and the blocking up of three of the attached wells and drains leading therefrom. Twenty-two places exist on the interior platform for the deposit of the dead, but of these only six are available for use. The structure is eighty-four years old, but the exterior and compound wall are in good condition.

Continuing the Report says:—

"Repairs are seldom made to a Tower of Silence and considerable repairs, extending over several weeks (and which can only be effected by Parsee masons) would interfere with the use of the Tower. I am informed further that the top of the Tower is covered by a grating. If this be so the bodies cannot be disposed of by vultures but must undergo th rm of decomposition which occurs when dead bodies are exposed to the open air.

For these several reasons it is considered obvious that the existing Tower is in a very insanitary condition. If repairs cannot be executed and there are difficulties in doing these, it is very desirable that a new Tower of improved construction and design should be established.

The Report concludes:—"As the Tower is outside the city boundaries and is within the area of the Manicktola Municipality, though it concerns the Parsee population of Calcutta, I can only urge on a sanitary point of view that if assistance be required it should be given in order to remove or remedy the existing state of things."

A NATIONAL Peace Congress, with Mr. Andrew Carnegie as president of the temporary organization, will be held in this city in April next. It will last three days, and many prominent men will deliver addresses. There is to be a meeting for working men, a meeting for students, one for children, and so on. At least one big meeting will be held in Carnegie Hall, and another in Cooper Union. Simultaneously peace meetings, which are to be a part of the general celebration, also will be held in the various churches of the city. It is to be hoped that Japan will not interrupt the harmony of the gathering.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BEATTY—January 24, at St. Margaret's, Twickenham, England, the wife of Captain G. A. H. Beatty, 9th Hodson's Horse, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

HULLOCK—BENNETT—January 30, at St. Olaves Church, Serampore, by the Rev. E. P. Herbert Wilfred Hullock, of Bhaskajuri Coal Co., Ld., Asansol to Rose Maud, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bennett, (by special license.)

WILLISON-McQUILLEN—BIRCH January 12, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Lahore, Douglas Willison-McQuillen, Assistant Engineer, North Western Railway, to Kathleen Montez Birch, younger daughter of the late Frederic William Birch, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late Major-General M. A. Orchard, Bengal Staff Corps.

KEMP'S

DIARIES,

ARE NOW IN STOCK.

7 DAYS TO A PAGE

8 Annas each only.

"A most useful publication."

PUBLISHED BY

Kemp & Co. Ld.

THE CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 2-44m. 3-14a. Low water, 8-55m., 8-40a.
First Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Indian Subordinate Medical Department Examination.
Skating Rink, Esplanade.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Umlazi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m., on the 6th instant instead of the 3rd instant as previously notified. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on the 7th instant instead of the 4th instant.

FIRE AT DANA BUNDAR.—An alarm was received on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock of fire in the Poona street at Dana Bundar. A lighted "biddee" having been carelessly thrown amidst the gunny bags in a godown, the inflammable stuff caught fire and damage to the extent of a thousand rupees was sustained by Abdul Husein Abdul Karim, owner of the godown.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, FEBRUARY 1.

What might have been a disastrous accident occurred to the s.s. King Robert which was lying at anchor and discharging sleepers on Thursday night. The current was strong as the tide was ebbing. The vessel broke her moorings and drifted along, and the commander being alive to the danger sounded the whistle all the while but it was with great difficulty that the steamer was brought to an anchor again, without any damage, which reflects great credit on the commander and his subordinates. The "King Robert" has one lakh of sleepers, and will sail for Karachi after discharging 5,100 of these here.

A fatal gun accident occured at Dhola yesterday. It appears that a loaded gun was lying at Messman's, with which a boy was playing when it went off, killing the boy outright. The police are enquiring into the matter.

"AMONG THE MAORI."

No race in the whole Pacific can equal the Maori. Bold of heart, well built, and of noble character he has proved himself of all the Islanders the finest specimen. New Zealand, apart from its beautiful scenery and thermal marvels, is rich in Maori lore and poetry, and even to-day, despite the inevitable effect of civilization upon the native, there still remains much of the old romance and attractiveness among the Maori people. Mr. J. R. Flynn Anderson, whose travels in Africa are winning for him a growing reputation, has recently spent a year in Maoriland studying its story and people, and intends giving some of his experiences in the Town Hall on Thursday evening. Their Excellencies the Governors of Fiji, Samoa, Mauritius; the Prime Minister of New Zealand, and other leading officials have patronized and presided at Mr. Flynn Anderson's 'Humorous Evenings' when he has told the story of his travels, and he comes to us with the reputation of being a very capable speaker, a witty raconteur, and an intelligent observer of people and places. He has met with crowded audiences elsewhere, and no doubt will be similarly favoured here. He is touring India at present and intends to spend some time in this country.

BOMBAY GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL'S ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The above Association is arranging for a Combined School's Entertainment, to be held on Saturday, March 9th, in the Framji Cowasji Hall at 5-30 p.m. The programme will consist of Music, Drill, and Recitations, given by girls belonging to several of the leading High Schools of Bombay. The proceeds of the entertainment will be given to the equipment of the play-ground kindly sanctioned by Government for the use of the Association. The Association, which was started some two years ago, aims at encouraging a love of out-door sports, and the promotion of a kindly feeling between Girls' High Schools of all classes in Bombay. For the last two years the Association has held annual tournaments in Tennis, Badminton, and other games. This entertainment is its first attempt to organize a programme of music and in which several schools can take part. We trust that the entertainment will be well-supported by the public.

A CERTAIN gallant commanding officer in India has added greatly to my weekly labours, says *Truth*, by a recent order requiring that, in view of numerous cases of soldiers being bitten, all dogs are to be destroyed except such as can be recommended by officers commanding companies as being valuable, or valuable companions to their owners. A limit of twelve dogs per company is fixed, and the C. O. expresses a hope that officers commanding companies will reduce the number as much lower as possible. The effect of this order on the doggy men of the regiment has been something like that of Mr. Long's muzzling orders on the dog owners of England. They assert that the number of bites is exaggerated, and that with one, or at the outside two, exceptions the regimental dogs stand acquitted on the evidence, the guilty parties being pariah dogs. I can understand that it is necessary to keep down the establishment of dogs in any military unit, and the limit of twelve per company does not look unreasonably small; but I should have thought that if men can manage to keep their dogs somewhere outside the regimental lines, there is no great necessity for interfering with them, and certainly no necessity for it in one regiment more than in any other.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT ALBLESS BAUGH.

THE distribution of prizes to the girls of the schools managed by the Parsee Association took place on Saturday afternoon, at the Albless Baugh, Girgaum, H. E. the Governor presiding. There was a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, who were accommodated in a Shamiana erected in the spacious compound. Amongst those present were Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart.; Sir Jehangir Cowasji Readymoney; Mr. N. J. Jamadar, Khan Bahadur Darashah R. Chichgur; Mr. H. M. Kham; Mr. K. R. Cama; Mr. S. B. Warden; Mr. Pheroz.-Hosang Dastur; Mr. Shapurji B. Katruk; Mr. Rustam P. Masani; Dr. A. G. Viegas; Dr. N. N. Katrak and others.

His Excellency arrived at 5 o'clock and was received by the managers and trustees of the schools and was shown round the place where a number of girls were engaged in cooking. They showed to his Excellency the dishes of sweets and bread made by them. One of the objects of the schools is to encourage the art of cookery among the children and with this view prizes are offered to the girls whose dishes are pronounced to be the best by a committee of lady examiners. His Excellency was next shown samples of embroidery and needle and wool work made by the girls. A tailoring class is also opened in the schools. For the maintenance of this class the late Mr. Cawasji Dinshah Adenwala contributed Rs. 2,000 in the commencement but subsequently, with a view to extend the scope of this class, the Adenwala family contributed Rs. 19,000. After His Excellency had seen the specimen of tailoring work done by the pupils, the children went through a programme of kindergarten exercises and recitations. Khan Bahadur Darashah Chichgur then rose and said: "I crave Your Excellency's permission to offer a few remarks in connection with the programme gone through this afternoon. Despite all its imperfections and shortcomings Your Excellency will have gathered from it that our object has been to replace, as best we can, the dry formalities and instruments of knowledge and the dull and oftentimes benumbing drill of alphabets, by stories, poems, songs, games and nature study so as to bring into play the feelings and impulses of children and to place them in a position to take a lively and active interest in what they are doing and to actually transport themselves by the power of sympathy and imagination into the scenes described and enacted by them. To enrich the minds of the children with ideas suitable to their age and to bring into full action the children's will, their sensibility and faculties for receiving knowledge, all in one harmonious whole,—has been our goal. To reach this goal we have been constantly striving, of course not with giant strides, for that, with such an army of Lilliputians, is not possible. However we are quite content with the distance traversed and we are very grateful to the eminent educational authorities of this country, as well as of Europe, who by exhorting others to proceed on the same lines, have cheered and encouraged us in our efforts. It is a matter of sincere gratification to our committee to note that the advantages of such a system of education are now recognised everywhere,—even in quarters from which our early efforts had provoked unsympathetic comments and what remains to be wished is that this new wave of enthusiasm may lead to lasting improvements in the principles and practice of the education of infants." (Applause).

H. E. the Governor, who was received with enthusiasm, said:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I regret to say that I am not in a position to make any comments upon the work done by the schools belonging to the Parsi Girls Educational Association, because I have not had the advantage of seeing the report which has been circulated among you. But I have listened to the interesting remarks which have been made by our friend Khan Bahadur Darashah Chichgar, and I thoroughly agree with him about the benefit of the vast change that has been made in your tackling with educational progress now-a-days, so that instead of a dry and wearisome process both to the teachers and the pupils, instruction has almost become a labour of love and enjoyment to them. Since coming here this afternoon I personally had the pleasure of seeing the handiwork of the young pupils. I saw their embroidery, needle-work, and although I am not an adept o a judge in this line, at the same time, as far as I can see, everything was done with admirable neatness and care. I was delighted to see the instruction given to the children in house-hold duties and I cannot believe that a more useful way of directing the children's energy in their after life can be found. Certainly the object of the training was to make the instruction useful to them in their domestic life which was a subject of continual interest to them. It went without doubt that a thorough knowledge of domestic duties should materially help them in their married life. The varied and interesting programme, which we have had the opportunity of seeing, was gone through evidently with animation and pleasure by the children; and the various exercises that were performed by the children beat out the remark made by Mr. Chichgar that now-a-days education is given in such a manner as to enliven the work of the teachers in their training the pupils. It must be very satisfactory to those who are trustees and managers of this school as well as to teachers, past and present, that their training of some seven hundred children was efficient and excellent and which I think is testified to by the presence this afternoon of such a large gathering presumably immediately interested in the work carried out by the schools of this Association. I hope they will take an abiding interest in the Institution either because of their daughters or other pupils with whom they are connected. I congratulate the trustees and the managers in the work they have been able to perform in connection with the schools and the part they have played in making them useful to posterity. It is something like fifty years since the idea had been promulgated of giving a thorough schooling to Parsi girls, and the progress that they have accomplished is reflected in to-day's large gathering interested in the efficient management of the schools. The gentleman on my left, Mr. Chichgar, and Sir Jamshedji, who is on my right, deserve credit for their staunch advocacy of female education in their community for which they have done so much and the result of their energy is seen in the successful management of the schools. I do not think I need say anything further than once more congratulating those who are concerned in the management of the schools and wishing joy to the children who have gone through a course of graceful exercises and songs and recitation to which we have listened with pleasure." (Applause).

His Excellency then distributed prizes to the successful pupils.

Mr. K. R. Cama, in proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency, observed that it was forty years ago that Sir Bartle Frere, the then Governor, honoured the Institution with a visit. Another Governor who paid them a similar compliment was Sir Richard Temple. He hoped the present visit of Lord Lamington, whose sympathetic and able Government of the presidency, had gained him the love and esteem of all communities, and who had given them numerous instances of his independence and strict sense of justice, would encourage them in the work they were doing, and he was sure that it would not fail to give great impetus to female education among Parsis. He was sure they would all join him in according a hearty vote of thanks to H. E. Lord Lamington. (Applause).

The resolution was carried by acclamation. Lord Lamington, in reply, said that he hoped the work of the Association would be permanently continued and its prosperity and usefulness would always be increasing.

His Excellency was then garlanded and presented with a flower bouquet.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical—They last for several hours. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE LOCK-OUT ON THE G. I. P. R.

Hope of a Speedy Settlement.

Saturday witnessed a peaceful calm in the vast works of the G. I. P. Depot at Parel. Not a soul was to be seen about the miles of waggons and engines standing deserted in the morning sun, and no suggestion that discontent prevailed amongst the thousands of men employed there six days in the week could be discerned. In the Time-Keeper's office the workman's brass checks lay in regular rows; nothing disturbed the silence but the crows; and the armistice of Sunday was one of perfect peace. In the meantime it is to be hoped that those concerned, from the authorities downwards, have taken the opportunity of the day of rest to consider the view which the other side takes, and thus pave the way to an amicable arrangement. For there are two sides to this question as to every other, and even the Europeans on the railway staff are not unanimous in thinking the G. I. P. authorities entirely in the right. The re-arrangement of times which came into force on the first of this month was necessitated by the alteration in the times for the departure and arrivals of the mail trains—an alteration which has been arrived at in unison with most of the trunk lines in India. The story of the dispute has been already explained in these columns. The rearrangements of the time-tables gave the authorities an opportunity to level up the working hours at the Parel Depot, the different hours at which the Loco. men came in to the carriage men having long been an anomaly which required redress, as time was wasted, and work delayed thereby. For years it had been the custom for the loco. men to come on duty at 7-45 a. m. while carriage men come on at 8. The new idea was that all the men at the Depot should come in at 7-30, which was a quarter of an hour earlier for the loco. men and half an hour earlier for the carriage men. To this they object, and doubtless their reasons are sound enough from their own point of view. A large number of the men live in Bombay, miles from the scene of their labours, simply because there is no accommodation for them at Parel. They are mostly Hindus, unchangeable and castey, with an early morning programme of ablutions to be got through, mantrams to be recited, chatties to be burnished and food to be cooked by their own hands. The early mornings are very cold just now; and though the railways stopped working and their wives starved, their mantrams must be got through and their chatties brightened. And as Standard Time is thirty-nine minutes in advance of Bombay (or Native) Time, it would mean that the men would have to start work at nine minutes to seven. So, having had a month in which to consider the pros and cons of the change they have decided that they will not be made to get up half an hour earlier every morning, and—hence the strike. If the time had been altered so that they could have stopped in bed half an hour longer they would not have minded; but as it is they stubbornly refuse to take the innovation lying down. Besides, these caste-men, and the poor fellows who look up to them for light and leading, are secretly convinced that the new time is only a trick to get a little more work out of them during the first quarter of an hour of the working day, half the men having so far been kept from overdoing themselves by the absence of the other half. And probably there are other sinister designs upon their liberties which they firmly believe the authorities have concealed under a mere change of times. So for the moment, there remains an impasse. Of course there was the inevitable split in the ranks, and considerably less than half the Parel Depot employees now remain obdurate. About three thousand of the seven thousand went into the works on Saturday morning at the new time, though many of them left almost as soon as they got in. A great body of the men remained to the usual knocking off hour, 1 o'clock, and it is believed that all the men will start in the shops this morning at 7-30, afterwhich their representatives will meet the Agent and his colleagues and an amicable result will, it is to be hoped, be arrived at.

Our Parel correspondent writes:—The position of the great Railway lock-out still continues much the same as on Friday and a large number attended the workshops at 7-30 on Saturday morning only to go away in a short time. The men only entered the Time-Keeper's office and told Mr. Herbert, the Loco. Department Work-manager, Mr. Wilson, Carriage shop Work Manager and Mr. Darby, Carriage-shop Superintendent, that they were afraid of resuming work as the strikers had intimidated them. They were willing to attend work provided the old working hours were reverted to. The officers in charge of the workshops were unable to accede to their request, as it involved the question of disturbing the timings of through trains. The men had determined to wait upon the Agent with their lawyers, and then to meet again in a body near the Parel Railway Station in the open space, on Saturday morning. The men were sworn individually and collectively by the ring-leaders not to resume work until the decision of the meeting on Saturday morning was made public. They have not yet waited upon the Agent, but it is believed they will come to some definite conclusion to-day.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 4.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For Dismissal.

1471—Dinshaw and D.—Pragji Jadhavji and Messrs. Lalji Dayal—Bhaishunker K. and G.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal

1450—Kanga and P—Bai Dinbai vs Bai Ruttonbai widow—Wadia G and Co

1482—Tyabji D and Co—Jiva Alias Motilal Dwarkadas vs Bai Unia widow—and another, Bigon G and W

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

10,154-06—Madhavji K and C—Shamji Shivji and another vs Vadilal Virchand

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

For an Exparte Decree.

708-06—Uuwala and P.—Hajibhai Haji Vazier vs. Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

773-05—M. B. Chothia—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Syed Nurudin bin Syed Hisamudin another—Captain and V.

Petition for hearing.

J. C. Bowen for Government in the matter of Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and in Re-Government and Merwanji Muncherji Gama and another—Ardiser H. D. and Co. for Claimants.

Long Causes.

638-04—Mehta and S.—Narayen Hemoo and Son vs. Ananta Rama—M. B. Chothia.

513-20007-04—Mulla and M Rustomji Ardiser Cooper vs Morarji Mohanji Sorabi and J

122-06—Khunderao S and Co—Vedebai vs Govribai widow—K J Billimoria

108-06—Captain and V—Narmadabai widow vs Vithal Bapoo Kacheraker.

123-06—Khunderao S and L—Haji Miya bin Mahomed Hossein Khote vs Antone Minguel Sousa—Tyabji D and Co.

327-04—Maganlal J and G—Hassanally Mahomedally and others vs Esmailji Sulleman and others—Crawford B and Co.

770-01—Bicknell M and R—Luckmidas Valji vs Bai Gungabai widow and others—Mansukhlal J and H.

903-05—Chitnis and M—Dayabai Tapidas vs Cheonilal Damodardas and others—Tyabji D and Co.

92-05—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Mirza Mahomed and others—Cragie L and O.

77-06—Jehangir and S—Rukhanbai vs Adamji Shaik Rajbhai and others—F P Pavri.

748-02—Matubhoy J and M—Ebrahimbhai Hassambhai and others vs Abdullabhai Lalji and others Edgelow G and W.

748-02—Edgelow G and W—Abdullabhai Lalji and others vs Ebrahimbhai Hassumbhai and others—Matubhoy J and M

412-06—Madhavji K and C—Waghji Vullabhdas vs Appaji Bhagwant Disppand Captain and V.

415-06—Thakurdas and Co—Pestonji Edulji Mistry and another vs Thucker Brijdas Lalji M J and Hiralal.

427-06—Tyabji D and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Summary Suit for hearing in Chambers.

31-07—Payne and Co—Mirza Abbas Ali Baig vs Ruttonji Sorabji Munshi.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal

Testamentary Suit.

12-06—S B Noble—Narayen Kashinath vs Harichandra Panduri nath—Tyabji D and Co—Part heard

For disposal of Chamber Summons

576-01—Widia G and Co—Chabildas Laloobhai vs Dayal Mowji and others—Kanga and P

Testamentary Suits

455-06—Ardesir H D and Co—Goolbai widow and others vs Veerbai widow Mansukhlal J and H

13-06—Chitnis and M Morob Dhanji and others vs Harischand Gopal—In person

14-06—Mirza and M—Vithalji Meghjee and another vs Valji Toolshi—Hiralal and T

Long Causes.

308-06—Little and Co—The Bombay Cloth Market Co Ld vs Jugonnath Dewji—Mirza and M

680-06—Dharamsi and Co Rattonbai widow vs Balchand Dongersey—Dophtary F and D

271-06—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam Methia vs Dharamdas Jinabhai and others—Ardeser H D and Co

646-06—Maganlal J and G—Rewabai widow vs Jenabai Alias Latyabhanabai—Bicknell M and R

517-06—Little and Co—Wishwanath Wasoodeoji vs Hoosenali Mahomedali—Ardishir H D and Co

484-05—Raghavaya and B Mulshanker Pitamber and another vs Leonard R Douse—Mehta S and L

328-05—Smetham S and N—Balkrishna Thakurdas vs Tricumdas Thakurdas and another—Mirza and M R and B

641-05—Khunderao S and L—Kalli [illegible] vs Salliday R [illegible] Captain and V

736-05—Mirza and M—Shaik Hossein Shaik Mahomed and another vs Zoharabibi widow—Mehta and S

AN INVESTMENT.

Pure Wool Clothing is the soundest investment possible, for the return secured is certain—comfort and health. To wear shoddy or cotton mixtures is to plunge into rash speculation, alluring on account of its initial cheapness, but bound to bring disaster eventually in the shape of ruined health.

FOR NOTHING !

We send you free of charge on application samples of any of our celebrated "LALIMLI" Pure Wool fabrics. They include Flannels, Serges, Broadcloths, Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Homespuns, Friezes, Costume Cloths, besides Blankets, Servants' Clothing, Horse Clothing, Lohis (Shawls), Socks, Jerseys, Cardigans, Sanitary Grey Underwear, &c., &c.

ADDRESS: DEPT. G.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

PIANO PLAYERS.
ORGANS PIANOS,
BAND INSTRUMENTS,
VIOLINS, BANJOS,
GUITARS, MANDOLINS,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.
THE CHOICEST STOCK
and LOWEST PRICES.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.
NEW PREMISES,
HORNBY ROAD.

"ZAM-ZAM"
Unfailing and instantaneous cure for Colic ; Cramp ; Cholera ; Flatulence and Ill-digestion. Per bot, ans. 8 ; and ans. 14.

F S. MADON & CO.,
170 SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEET
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
BOWALLA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3082.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Re. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed
Correspondence invited.

LAWRENCE & MAYO
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G, M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
HEAD OFFICES :—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

PETROL.
SHELL BRAND
IMPORTED BY THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
AGENTS :
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'
SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,
DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

INCREASE IN PRICE.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
Standard Sympathetic Indian Cottage Piano, Rs. 780 increased to Rs. 825.
On the deferred system, { For 12 months Rs. 71 per month, increased to Rs. 75. For 24 months Rs. 38-12 per month, increased to Rs. 41.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano Rs. 1,200, increased to Rs. 1,275.
On the deferred system, { For 12 months Rs. 109, increased to Rs. 117. For 24 months Rs. 59-4, increased to Rs. 64.

For Further particulars please apply to
THE SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO. Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE CHOICE
OF A
PIANO.

The chief points to bear in mind when choosing a Piano are, firstly, to select an instrument which in every way meets your musical requirements and, secondly, to make sure the piano you select will continue to give you every satisfaction. In other words, nothing but a good Piano can be of any use to you.

S. ROSE & Co., can give you a selection of the BEST PIANOS imported into India on special terms for Cash, for Hire, or on the Easy payment system.

FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & CO.,

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
WARDEN & CO.
No. 27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
PUPILS WANTED.

WE have many more vacancies for Remington typists at good salaries than we can fill. New Class for Students now open. Remington typewriters supplied for use of Students. Low Tuition Fees, and special arrangements made to suit poor students.

Ladies also invited. Apply immediately. Remington Typewriter Company just appointed Purveyors of Typewriting Machines to LORD MINTO, Viceroy of India.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKY
Sold Everywhere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1907.

THE AGA KHAN AND DISCONTENT.

THE contributions of Indian Princes to the discussion of the administrative problems of this country are always welcome, even if they do not help greatly towards their elucidation. His Highness the Aga Khan, who has written an article on Indian Discontent, in the *National Review*, diagnoses the case accurately ; but his prescription is not, we think, such as would cure the evil, or tend to make the people either more prosperous or more happy. The appointment of a non-political Viceroy is impracticable and no near relative of the sovereign would appreciate the prospect of a thirty years' uninterrupted sojourn in India any more than a latter-day native ruler or the spiritual head of a numerous community. A non-political Viceroy would be independent of the India Office and that admirable institution, without whose watchful care India would fare very badly indeed, would find its occupation gone. There is not—and in the early course of events there is not likely to be—a near relative of the sovereign willing and capable of devoting himself to all movements tending to destroy antagonism and to amalgamate all branches of society into a healthy whole—this with all respect to the Royal Family. The man is not yet born, royal or noble or commoner, who could hope to make any impression on racial antagonisms or the wide differences of caste and creed which separate all branches of Indian Society. Viceregal political inclinations or prejudices do not hinder his Majesty's representative at the head of the Government of India in the proper discharge of his duties or cause him to prefer one section of the community to another. They may sometimes lead him to take a different view of frontier affairs from that of his predecessor but it cannot be said—though there are varying degrees of capacity among successive Viceroys—that any one of them has allowed political inclination to influence him, in any degree, in the general administration of the country. English politics can have no bearing on the affairs of India, and the clear cut line which separates one party from another at home, becomes dim and ill-defined, in fact is almost obliterated by the briefest residence out here. There is not one Britisher in a hundred who concerns himself in any great degree as to the politics of a Viceroy or Governor, even less as to the inclinations of his neighbour.

A Royal Governor-General would by instinct, as by training, be a soldier, and those who cried out not long ago against what they termed the subordination of civil to military authority, would have greater cause for alarm than they had a couple of years ago. The Duke of Connaught would undoubtedly be a popular Viceroy, and his appointment has been more than once advocated. But his Royal Highness having already close upon three score years to his credit would not view with keen appreciation the prospect of a thirty years' residence in the East. Indeed we doubt not that by this time he has begun seriously to contemplate laying down his field-marshal's baton and devoting more time to Bagshot than to travelling the world over as Inspector-General of the Forces. There are other near relatives of the Sovereign, but we do not think that the nomination of any one of them would be approved by popular acclamation. At the same time it is not difficult to understand the dislike of the descendants of a long line of Indian Princes to the selection of a mushroom peer, inflated with a sense of his own importance, being made over-lord to them and so far forgetting himself as to seek to hamper their movements and to interfere in the internal economy of their very palaces. It has not often occurred, it is true, that Indian ruling princes have been treated with scant courtesy, but they are not the less likely to resent it, and to desire protection from a repetition of the offence. But it is rare that our most capable administrators or our most brilliant statesmen will leave England, or will be spared by the leaders of their political parties for a period of years, when their services are most urgently required at Home. Hence we must now and again have Viceroys, incapable as administrators and tactless as diplomatists. But as a safeguard against the vagaries of such as these there is always the India Office, composed of men of vast practical experience and an impartial Secretary of State strong enough to curb the most head-strong of Viceroys and even if need be to bring about his resignation. Thus there is an ample safeguard against viceregal vagaries and excessive zeal. Pity it is there is no longer a Dr. John Murdoch to present each succeeding Viceroy with a memorandum of guiding principles and a brief synopsis of all Indian questions concerning which he has hitherto been more or less excusably ignorant. That eminent scholar and undoubted friend of India once told Lord Curzon that the British Government of India, like all things human, was a compound of wisdom and folly, the former however happily preponderating. To send out a royal prince simply because he is a prince, and to give him his head for a period of thirty years, would be perhaps the greatest piece of folly the British nation could commit and one which would outweigh the wisdom which now preponderates.

The Aga Khan does well to reject the theories of growing poverty, of increased aloofness and natural animosity. Even the existent discontent is generally over-stated. We are sorry Reuter has not given us more of His Highness's views on the subject. But we probably have the gist of them in his assertion that the discontent is due partly to the increased prosperity of the people, giving them greater leisure in which to ponder over things, and to the disillusionment of the educated Indians at finding themselves little nearer, than in 1858, to the level of their white rulers. Even thus the Aga Khan would not give them self-government—nor would any other individual, be he prince or peasant, who had the intelligence to know what he offered. The discontent is not the outcome of fitness for any other form of Government than they have, and when they talk of their past glories they forget that the past "shall always wear a glory from its being far." It is true that the ignorant and half-educated in all ages and in all countries have looked upon the past as the Golden and the present as the Iron age. And as a Sanskrit Professor at Cambridge once observed, Hindus are specially liable to entertain false notions of the past. "The very word history has no corresponding Indian expression. From the very earliest times down to the present the Hindu mind seems never to have conceived such an idea as an authentic record of past facts based on evidence." Even such records as they have should lead them to contentment rather than to discontent. But Indian thought and literature being elaborately inaccurate, supremely and deliberately careless of all precision in magnitude, number and time, little wonder that the Natives of this country form wrong conclusions and yearn for they know not what. As Sir Raymond West said the other day, education is the only hope. They have been told, times innumerable, that their future depends upon themselves. The people of England do for themselves what the Government of India has to undertake for the people under its care. More depends on the efforts of the people than they realise—not efforts such as those which had their origin in Bengal. Doubtless the present form of Government is capable of improvement, but as we were reminded the other day by a great native thinker, "without careful study there can be no intelligent criticism" ; and at the present time the most unsparing critics of Government are those least capable of forming an opinion. When the Natives of India are educated up to the standard which Government desires, they will be the first to acknowledge the many causes for thankfulness they have that England did not pack up, lock, stock and barrel and leave India to itself when they cried out to it to do so. The day will come, sooner than they anticipate, that they will see the hand of Providence in our occupation of their country.

POLICE WORK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THE statement of Mr. R. B. Stewart, Inspector General of Police for the Bombay Presidency, as to the working of the Police during 1905 is tardy in making its appearance owing to an unfortunate re-arrangement in the work of compilation consequent on the death of the head clerk to whom the work had been entrusted. As usual much of the report consists of figures which are of little interest to the public, but amongst other matters there are several points which merit attention. The total number of cognizable offences reported during the year is 34,084, exclusive of cases of vagrancy and bad character and inclusive of cases hitherto separately shown as taken up by station officers otherwise than on report. The figure is considerably higher than those of the two preceding years, but lower than in 1901 and 1902. The chief rise was in petty thefts, but there were increases in all classes of crime except murder and attempted murder. The main increase was in Sind, the Railways and the Southern Division, but it must be said, in justice to Sind, that the Police attribute it to better registration of crime though the District Magistrates of Karachi and Hyderabad consider that there is an indication of an actual increase in crime. The actual increase of offences in the Central and Northern Divisions is small, but there was an increase of thefts in both, partly due to failure of crops and partly to evacuation of towns and villages on account of plague, while in Thana there was an increase in the number of cases of house-breaking and robbery, a considerable number of which were committed in the vicinity of Bombay City and are attributed to incursions of city criminals. The District Magistrate remarks with justice that the force is too small to enable the Superintendent to cope satisfactorily with this class of crime, and in the reorganisation scheme an increase and redistribution was affected to strengthen the Superintendent's hands. The Commissioner of the Northern Division says : The increase bulks mainly under house-breaking.

All the districts share in the rise under this species of offence, but in Thana, Kaira and Ahmedabad the excess is conspicuous. The alleged weakness in numbers of the Thana Police may in a manner explain the growth since last year under this description of crime, but it is not improbable, as the District Magistrate is inclined to believe, that the criminal classes, who have been dislodged from the ghats by the formation of roads and bridle paths, are now beginning to seek an arena for their depredations within the towns. The evacuation of towns on account of plague in Kaira and the wider scope for burglary held out by these circumstances, readily furnish the cause for the large amount of house-breaking in this district. In Ahmedabad, judging from all accounts, the rise is nearly a reflex of the spirit with which the Police Force, undermanned and discontented, is working. It is worthy of note that one instance of lynching occurred at Khandesh. It will be remembered that a notorious dacoit named Mangia Mahar was murdered in broad daylight by the villagers including the Police Patel of Kolpimpri. Seventeen persons were put on trial of whom eleven were convicted and six discharged. The difficulty of Police work in India is admirably summed up in two paragraphs of the report. "We admit that it is difficult to get for the Revenue Department a combination of intelligence and physical activity. The latter is *sine qua non* for the Chief Constable and Inspector ; and if intelligence is often something less than could be desired, the reason is that the combination of the two things is the exception. What one sees most criticised, however, is the general efficiency of the Police and a comparison is expressly or impliedly drawn with the Police in England. That is to say, comparison is made between Police results in a country where the population is the most law-abiding in the world, and where almost every man and woman is ready to give what help he can in the detection and suppression of crime, and where false accusations of serious crime are practically unknown, and Police results in a country where, unless personally interested, many, if not the majority, of the people would rather shield a criminal than inform against him, and where false accusations are an ordinary method of paying off old scores."

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

IT is not possible to read this morning's telegram concerning the States and Japan without a smile. To employ a strictly American expression "Brother Jonathan seems skeered." A war with Japan would mean a very different affair from a war with Spain, the President is alleged to have remarked. And it would. Japan would strike quickly and without warning. And within thirty-six hours the Philippine Islands would be over-run by Japanese, Honolulu become the head-quarters of Admiral Togo, and Hawaii the base for an assault on the Washington, Oregon and Californian coasts where the States are least able to resist. The American eagle would moult and in a week's time bear strong resemblance to a sick vulture. The report of the President's speech, "circumstantial though unauthorised" as it is, may be true or not, but it probably was penned to bring pressure to bear on California, at whose capital the other day, Dr. David S. Jordan, President of the Leland Stanford University, addressing the Socialists, declared that no Congress could pass, no President could sign, a Japanese Exclusion Act, because such would be a "Hoodlum" (hooligan) Act. He said that it paid a nation to be gentlemanly. It was all nonsense to assert that the United States had to fight Japan for the mastery of the Pacific. He believed that Japan was sincere in her desire to stem unskilled labour emigration to the United States. But there are others who do not and among them those who regard Japan's alleged inclination to favour disarmament at the Hague Conference as an allegation only. The same with respect to Mr. Secretary Root's declaration apropos of San Domingo, that the attitude of the United States was part of a great policy of peace and righteousness. California's treatment of the Japanese makes neither towards peace nor righteousness.

ART AND SCIENCE IN BERLIN.

THE excellent condition of the finances of Prussia has enabled the Government, in the estimates laid before the parliament, to satisfy a large number of requirements in the interests of general culture. The most interesting of these is the sum of one million marks, which is devoted to the Kaiser Friederich Gallery in Berlin. This sum is to be spent in enlarging the existing collection of English and Spanish masters, who are not yet fully represented there. Geheimrat Bode, who is unwearied in his efforts, has already made a fine beginning with his task of improving this section. Amongst the latest acquisitions of the gallery are a splendid Murillo, and an excellent canvas of Velasquez—one of his earlier works—and exceptionally fine portraits by Zurbaran and Antonio Moro. Further, it is interesting to learn, that a commencement has been made with the new building for the Ethnological Museum, and that a new wing is to be added to the Egyptian Museum, which has been growing so enormously. The authorities of the modern National Gallery intend to place some of the plastic works belonging to it in the surrounding gardens and colonnades, where they will show to much better advantage than at present in the overcrowded rooms of the gallery. Large sums of money are also to be spent in the interests of science, and we may here mention in this connection the purchase of the famous Staudinger butterfly collection at the price of 300,000 marks. New chairs are also to be founded in the Universities, amongst them the chair of colonial law at Berlin. Finally, the courses on the history of modern art must be referred to, which are to be established for the teachers of the higher grade schools. These teachers will then be in a position to make their lessons in school much more interesting by references to more recent developments and works of art.

H. M. S. Diadem and Hermes arrived in harbour yesterday.

THE N. Y. K. steamer Ceylon Maru leaves Madras for Colombo on the 3rd instant.

THE homeward bound Messageries Co.'s s. s. "Ville de la Ciotat" which left Bombay on 24th January, arrived at Suez on Saturday, the 2nd instant, at 8 a. m.

HARMSTON'S Circus was so well-filled on Saturday that the Proprietor had to refuse admission to some. The Matinee was also well patronised There will be another matinee on Wednesday at 4.

H. M. S. HIGHFLYER, Captain S. Hickley, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Plymouth which port she left on the 8th December last, and called at Gibraltar, Malta, Portsaid, Suez, Aden and Berbers.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's. mail steamer Oceana were : Lady Ardwell, Sir John and Lady Randles, Sir Edmund Lacon, and Sir A. T. Lethbridge, C. S. I.

OF the estimate of Rs. 4·47 lakhs, which the Madras Government have sanctioned for the construction of the main buildings of the Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore, Rs. 2,60,950 have been provided for the works in the current year.

ONE hundred Hindoo labourers in the frontier towns of British Columbia have been discovered to be women, dressed in men's clothing. They are expert woodcutters, and the timekeepers say that the women are more painstaking and industrious than their husbands. So say New York journals.

THE following estimates have been sanctioned by the Madras Government in the Public Work Department :—Rs. 25,600, for restoring the old Madras road from Guntur to Prattipad ; Rs. 5,811, for the construction of a road from Nandikotkur, Kurnool District ; and Rs. 2,920, for constructing a compound wall round the Taluq and Sub-Magistrate's offices at Arundelpet, Beswada.

ONE of the first things to attract the attention of the new arrival in Singapore, says the *Straits Times*, is the almost complete absence of friction amongst the various nationalities composing the mixed population. There was a time, perhaps, when the European had to impress the native by a demonstration of forcefulness ; but that time has long since gone by, and the European, provided he behaves with becoming self-respect; is readily accorded the deference which good conduct always commands everywhere.

THE following telegram from Lord Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been received by H. E. the Governor of Ceylon :—"May, Colonial Secretary, Houg-Keng, appointed Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, make public. Would leave Hong-Kong about the end of next month to take up appointment." The new Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon was born in 1860, and is an Irishman by nationality, so that Ceylon will have the rare experience of having Irishmen in the two most important offices in the Colony.

IN response to an invitation from H. E. the Governor, a number of the citizens of Colombo assembled in the Council Chamber on Monday last to consider what steps should be taken to sympathise with and assist the residents of Kingston, Jamaica, in the recent earthquake. Sir Henry Blake made a sympathetic speech, after which the following Resolution was passed :—"That this meeting, representing the communities of Ceylon, offer the people of Kingston, Jamaica, their deep sympathy with them in the calamity that has befallen them in the late earthquake." As we have already stated, Ceylon's sympathy is taking the practical shape of a large subscription list.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRENCH CHURCH AND STATE CRISIS.

The German Elections.

EVENTS IN MOROCCO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, JANUARY 19.

The methods of the French Government in dealing with the Church might be alliteratively described as alternating between blandishment and brutality. Its official exponents are never tired of representing with what forbearance and generosity it would have treated the Church and would even still, if the Catholic clergy would only come to terms with the State and completely ignore and set at nought the authority of the Pope and regard him as the Government does as a foreign interloper having no right to intervene in French ecclesiastical affairs or at any rate no right to contest the validity of any legislative measures which that Government may get enacted against the Church. But since Catholics are so perverse and unpatriotic in the eyes of the Government as to refuse to renounce their allegiance to the Holy See, why then, the *suaviter in modo* having failed, the *fortiter in re* is resorted to, and confiscation and oppression of the direst kind are used as weapons against the clergy. It becomes increasingly evident that the Pope was right in originally describing the object of the French Government as that of creating a schism in the Catholic Church by tempting or coercing the Episcopate and Clergy to disregard the Pope's directions. This design has hitherto failed despite the seizure of the Episcopal palaces, theological Seminaries and presbyteries and the confiscation of all Diocesan funds including the money paid for masses for the dead and for various charitable purposes and benefaction.

The Government has always protested that it had no intention of closing the churches nor of alienating them from the purposes of Divine Worship. It is a significant comment on these assurances to find that a Catholic Chapel in the Rue de Donai has been closed by the application of the Separation Law and is to be used as a place of entertainment. The doors are now plearded with announcements of a cinematographic show.

ANOTHER PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

The Pope has issued another Encyclical letter as a rejoinder to the latest acts and statements of the French Government. He declares that its aim has been from the first to separate the French Church from the Holy See and then to sow dissension in its ranks. To this end there have been employed specious promises, dishonouring bribes offered to schism, threats, violence and all the means at their disposal. The Church has been accused of abandoning ecclesiastical property, but this property was partly the patrimony of the poor, and the patrimony, more sacred still, of the dead. The Church could neither abandon nor give it up and could only let it be taken from her by violence. When placed in the position of having to choose between material ruin and consent to the violation of her constitution which is of divine origin the Church could only refuse assent to the latter at the cost of poverty. The formation of *associations cultuelles* was offered to the Church under impossible conditions. The Holy See rebutes the charge of inconsistency based on the allegation that it condemned in France what it approved in Germany. The cases were different as the German law, undesirable as it might be, expressly recognised the Catholic hierarchy which the French law does not do. The Encyclical recapitulates the grounds upon which the Holy See feels bound to continue exhorting the French Church to refuse assent to the French Government. They are briefly as follows :—The curate or officiant, even if making the annual declaration required by the Public Meetings Act, is a mere occupier of the church deprived of all judicial rights and power of administration. The Supplementary Law voted by the Chambers is one of direct confiscation of Church property and anarchy in public worship. The law leaves it quite undecided whether the churches shall be left at the disposal of the clergy and the faithful or how long they might use them. For the regulations of worship it created as many different situations as there were Communes in France, by placing the priest at the discretion of municipal authority, thus opening the way to endless conflicts. In fact this last law clearly shewed the aim of the Government to be to destroy the Church and dechristianize France. Even the Paris *Temps*, a republican paper by no means biassed in favour of the Holy See, agrees with the Pope in his regret that it should have been left to the municipal authorities to regulate the conditions under which the use of the churches should be granted to the clergy and in the fear that the option left to the Mayors may lead to anarchy. This point of view is fully justified by the fact that the members of many of the municipalities are anti-religious fanatics of the Jacobin type who would treat Bishops and clergy as their forefathers of the first French revolution did. They would like to see the restoration of the *Constitution Civile* of the French clergy of March 1791 voted by the National Assembly and strongly condemned by Pope Pius VI. in his brief *Quod Aliquantum*. The *Constitution Civile* declared that the Pope was no longer to enjoy jurisdiction over the Church of France nor was he to be acknowledged as the source of spiritual power. The declarations of the French Government in its present conflict with the Papacy are almost of identical tenour. They display the same sophistry and disingenuousness in treating the spiritual authority and jurisdiction of the Pope, believed in by Catholics as primary articles of faith, as mere external details which the civil power has a right to regulate at its pleasure.

The third Assembly of the French Episcopate met in Paris on the 15th instant and may remain in session several days. It will consider the questions 1st,—How public worship is to be carried on, the Holy See having directed that the question of conducting worship in private need not be considered at present. 2nd—The financial question and the contributions of the faithful, 3rd—The conditions of the life of the clergy and the renting of Presbyteries where possible, 4th—The question of Seminaries and preparatory schools for theological students. All very arduous problems. As regards the mass of the clergy the question is one of existence, as, in default of generous and speedy contributions from the laity, starvation must stare them in the face unless they seek other avocations.

APACHES IN PARIS AND MARSEILLES.

Certain quarters of Paris situated mostly in the exterior boulevards have long had an evil reputation for being infested by bands of miscreants dubbed "Apaches" (hooligans) who, after nightfall, waylay and attack anybody they may think worth robbing. Nor do they stick at murder should their victims offer anything like a determined resistance. The Prefect of Police has taken very energetic measures against these gentry not without somewhat lessening the terrorism exercised by these bandits. But many parts of Paris are still very unsafe for lonely wanderers particularly at night.

Paris, however, does not suffer alone in this respect, as the pest of hooliganism has spread to Marseilles, where something like a reign of terror prevails, owing to the exploits of bands of young "Apaches" who seem best on outvying their Paris friends. Prowling about in parties of three or four and all armed, they attack and rob people not only near the docks but in the heart of the city itself. The result is that no man now ventures out after nightfall without a revolver in his posket, knowing which the "Apaches" make women their principal victims. Among recent cases are that of a young English lady who was stopped and robbed in broad daylight and that of a Swiss lady who was brutally attacked close to her own residence. Her gold earrings were torn from her ears and she was left half unconscious on the pavement. Two English sailors returning to a steam yacht one night were set upon by a band who after wounding both with revolver shots rifled them of all they had and left them helpless on the ground. According to official returns there were 423 cases of robbery with violence in Marseilles during the year 1906 committed by "Apaches" armed with knives or revolvers and out of this number there were only 73 cases in which the perpetrators were discovered and punished.

TUNNEL SCHEME AND ENTENTE CORDIALE.

It is probable that the Anglo-French *entente cordiale* may be unfavourably influenced to a certain extent should the second Channel Tunnel scheme, now being promoted in England, prove abortive. The news received here from London on the 16th instant that the Secretary of State for War had officially notified his dissent from the scheme, gave a slight shock to public sentiment here, since the revival of the Channel Tunnel project was regarded by many Frenchmen as a logical consequence of the *entente cordiale*. The speedy realisation of the scheme was looked forward to with unmingled satisfaction, and corresponding disappointment was felt when English experts one after another once more expressed disapproval.

The French Press have been silent up to the present regarding the objections raised in England, hoping perhaps that the scheme may yet be passed by Parliament. I dare say, however, that the French would be exceedingly happy if they had a "silver streak" of sea for their Eastern frontier, and that if they had, they would be in no hurry to tunnel it for the benefit either of traders of people liable to sea-sickness.

One consideration which may alone prove fatal to the scheme in England is the increasingly prevalent idea that the tunnel, if made, might necessitate the maintenance in the country of a much larger standing army than at present or even hasten the advent of some form of military conscription.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The Social Democrats are making a most strenuous propaganda throughout Germany in view of the elections to the Reichstag to be held on the 25th instant. As at the last general election they have set up candidates in every single constituency in town or country, they hold hundreds of meetings every night and moreover make a point of attending the meetings of other parties and taking part in any discussions that may be raised.

At the last election in 1903 they secured nine out of the ten seats in the Reichstag allotted to Berlin and a most determined effort will now be made to capture this one remaining seat.

The chances are thought to be rather in their favour than not, as the non-Socialist candidate in 1903 was only returned by 6,607 against 6,233 votes. If they succeed, the feelings of the Kaiser on learning that the representation of his capital has become wholly Social-Democrat may be imagined. Reports are current that he may again dissolve the Reichstag and even register a vow and withdraw the light of his countenance altogether from Berlin. Certainly the result of the elections must mark a momentous phase in the struggle between the Kaiser and the Social Democrats. The question of supporting the Kaiser's policy of Colonial expansion or of destroying it is in the balance. There are some political Cassandras who go so far as to predict that should the Social Democrats win, William II will be the last German Emperor.

The Reichstag consists of 397 members and the electorate returning them numbers between 12 and 15 millions. The Social Democrats expect to poll not less than 4,000,000 votes. In fact the contest will be mainly between them and the Centre party or, as we may call them, the Catholic Democrats. Dr. Spahn the leader of their party, in a speech delivered this week said that the Centre would not lend itself to the election of a Reichstag so composed as to enable the Imperial Chancellor to form such a majority out of different parties as would suit his book. It appeared to him as if the object of the dissolution had been to make the Reichstag a willing instrument of authority with no independent opinion of its own. But a system of that kind was unconstitutional and inconsistent with the spirit of the times. Even in Russia, absolutism was no longer possible. The public life of a great nation could not be controlled by one man were he ever so capable and well meaning.

Herr Dernburg the Colonial Director has lately delivered an address describing the commercial and industrial prospects of the German colonies in the most glowing colours, and as worth some present sacrifices to keep. He admitted however that these prosperous developments would require time—perhaps 10, 15 or 20 years—and this has considerably cooled the interest of the business men who might otherwise have been disposed to invest capital in colonial enterprises. The prospect of returns is too distant. A Social Democratic Manifesto derides Herr Dernburg's anticipations as fairy tales that would stupefy business men or as prospectuses intended to induce credulous persons to invest in "risky" financial enterprises.

RAISULI AND THE SULTAN.

Raisuli's present whereabouts is not known except that he is somewhere in the mountains. He may be near or he may be far but it would be rash to suppose that the last has been heard of him. Among a number of papers seized at his "fortress" of Zinat is a private letter from the Sultan written two months ago expressing the hope to hear of Raisuli's continued energy in the knowledge that he had the Sultan's entire confidence and support. There were also letters from high officials at Fez asking Raisuli for money.

It is thought at Madrid that in view of Raisuli's flight, there is no further occasion for the presence of French and Spanish warships in Tangier waters—and that those vessels will be withdrawn if the Sultan will give a guarantee that the new police force will be established. The Sultan is, however, again developing an unpracticable disposition, as it has just been intimated at Tangier that he will refuse to pay European claims arising out of acts of Raisuli. This is rather astonishing since the Sultan himself appointed Raisuli as Governor and until quite lately approved all his acts. The foreign representative, will probably therefore not be satisfied with the Sultan's reply.

E. D. WILLIAMS.

A MARCHING SONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As marching songs are growing popular in the British Army, I send you one, composed during the late Spanish-American War by Colonel Lincoln. It may find an appropriate tune among your readers :—

THE RIG'LAR ARMY MAN.

He aint no gold laced "Belvedere,"
Ter sparkle in the sun,
He don't parade with gay crikade,
And posies in his gun ;
He aint no "pretty soldier boy,"
So lovely spick and span,
He wears a crust of tan and dust,
The Rig'lar Army man :
The marchin' parchin',
Pipeclay starchin'
Rig'lar Army man.

CHORUS.

He aint at home in Sunday-school
Nor yet at social tea,
And on the day he gets his pay
He's apt ter spend it free ;
He aint no temp'rance advocate,
He likes to fill the can,
He's kinder rough an' maybe tough,
The Rig'lar Army man :
The rarin', tearin',
Sometimes swearin',
Rig'lar Army man.

No State'll call him "noble son,"
He aint no ladies' pet,
But, let a row start anyhow,
They'll send for him, you bet !
He don't eat any ice at all
In Fashions' social plan,
He gits the job ter face a mob,
The Rig'lar Army man :
The millin', drillin',
Made for killin',
Rig'lar Army man.

They aint no tears shed over him
When he goes off ter war,
He gits no speech nor prayful "preach"
From Mayor or Governor ;
He packs his little knapsack up
And trots off in the van,
Ter start the fight an' start it right,
The Rig'lar Army man :
The rattlin', battlin',
Colt or Gatlin',
Rig'lar Army man.

He makes no fuss about the job,
He dont talk big or brave,
He knows he's in ter fight an' win,
Or help fill up a grave ;
He aint no "mamma's darlin," but
He does the best he can,
And he's the chap what wins the scrap,
The Rig'lar Army man :
The dandy, handy,
Cool an' sandy,
Rig'lar Army man.

—Yours &c.,
Bombay Feb. 2, W.

INDIAN DISCONTENT.

REVIEW BY THE AGA KHAN.

The "Drain" Denied

REAL GOVERNING POWER IMPOSSIBLE.

A ROYAL VICEROY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

The *National Review* publishes an article by His Highness the Aga Khan on "Indian Discontent."

The writer rejects the theories about growing poverty, the aloofness of the British, and the natural animosity felt by Indians against their conquerors, as baseless and untenable, but says that the existence of discontent is undeniable. It is due partly to the increased prosperity of the people, giving them greater leisure in which to ponder over things, and to the disillusionment of the educated Indians at finding themselves little nearer, than in 1858, to the level of their white rulers.

H. H. the Aga Khan is convinced that it is impossible to give real governing power to the people of India.

He warmly espouses the Gaekwar's proposal to abolish the political Viceroyalty and to make a near relative of the Sovereign regent for a term of thirty years. Such a Prince, he says, would be freed from all the political cares, which crush Viceroys, and he would be able to devote himself to all movements tending to destroy antagonisms, and to amalgamate all branches of society into a healthy whole.

THE BRAIN FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Increasing Death Roll.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The outbreak of Cerebral Meningitis at Glasgow has become an epidemic. A hundred and three cases occurred in January, of which 51 were fatal. Additional cases occur daily. Fifty per cent of the victims are children.

Two more children have died of the disease at Belfast.

THE KINGSTON EARTHQUAKE.

Tribute to Sir A. Swettenham.

RETURN OF SIR A. JONES' PARTY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The "Port Kingston" has arrived at Avonmouth from Jamaica with Sir Alfred Jones, Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P., and Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., on board. They pay a tribute to the conduct of Sir A. Swettenham and declare that nobody could have behaved better in the midst of the chaos which existed.

THE WRECK OF THE "CLAVERING."

Twenty-one Drowned.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The "Clavering" is a total wreck.

Life-boats reached the vessel to-day and rescued forty-one survivors. Twenty-one were drowned, of whom nineteen were Asiatics.

KING'S NEW AIDES-DE-CAMP.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Keary, D. S. O., and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Melliss, V. C., have been appointed A.-D.-Cs. to His Majesty the King.

Lieutenant-Colonel Melliss has been created Brevet Colonel.

THE ATTACK ON MR. BALFOUR.

Scathing Retort.

FIRST PLANK IN THE UNIONIST PLATFORM.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Hull, denied that he had been silent on the subject of Tariff Reform. He still maintained that Fiscal Reform was the main constructive plank in the policy of the Unionist party; but, he added, he could not be expected to publish monthly bulletins of his opinions. He considered that the chief work of the leaders of the Opposition was to deal with the Government in the House of Commons.

HOME RULE.

Nationalist Demands.

NOTHING BUT RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

Mr. John Redmond, speaking at Waterford, reiterated that nothing but an Irish Parliament with an executive responsible to it, would satisfy the Nationalists.

If the Government's Bill was calculated to retard Home Rule they would reject it.

THE THAW CASE.

Jury Completed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

The Thaw Jury has been completed after five hundred citizens had been cited.

(This refers to Reuter's message of the 25th ultimo, in which it was stated that only five men had been sworn-in in two days.)

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ATTITUDE.

Wild Newspaper Articles.

PROSPECTS OF WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

Several American newspapers are printing the wildest articles as to the prospects of war with Japan. Despite the assurance of Mr. Taft that such talk is absurd, it is alleged that Japan has practically presented an ultimatum. A circumstantial but unauthorised report of President Roosevelt's speech to the Californian Congress has been published at Washington, and represents the President as urging the necessity of the immediate removal of the causes of friction, without awaiting the decision of the Courts on the school question, on the ground that a war with proud and brave Japan would be a very different affair from a war with Spain, and declaring that the Japanese, unlike Europeans, will not exhaust the resources of diplomacy but will strike quickly and without warning.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

A telegram from Washington states that the officials condemn the revival of war talk as utterly unwarranted, and as tending to hinder the rational settlement which is now in progress.

[" Californians will not be content with a contemporary solution of the Japanese problem," said Representative E. A. Hayes of California on December 1st following a conference with President Roosevelt at the White House. " The Japanese are now coming in at the rate of more than 1,000 a month and we are living over again the days when the Chinese were doing the same thing. . . In one sense the race problem on the Pacific coast is rapidly taking on a character similar to the race problem in South Carolina and it will be only a course of a few years till the Japanese predominate in California. As a means of strengthening the Japanese commercial position on the Pacific, a large settlement in California will give Japan a tremendous leverage. We of the United States think we are destined to control the Pacific and Japan thinks the same thing. When steel strikes flint there will be trouble. All talk of war now is 'buncombe.' Neither the United States nor Japan is ready for it and it will not grow out of the San Francisco affair. It will come some day, however, probably within twenty-five years. Neither will there be any commercial warfare now because every blow struck at us will hit Japan twice, the balance of trade being in its favour by two to one. Pending action by the administration I shall not press my Bill now pending in Congress for the exclusion of the Japanese. California will do anything for temporary relief of the situation which will lead to permanent results."

The Seattle "Sunday Times," writes a number of Eastern dailies, have been declaring war between Japan and the United States over the San Francisco school matter, basing their declaration on the supposition that Japan was right in demanding admission in the primary schools for her "children," and that California must yield to the demands. Gradually the editors have learned the conditions in dispute. They learn that Japan's "children" are grown men who want to go to San Francisco's primary schools just to learn the English language. They learn that San Francisco wants to place these full-grow "children" in night schools just as full grown Americans and Germans and Swedes and the remainder of them are placed.

In spite of the truth of the adage that great events spring from small causes, says an Anglo Japanese Journal, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that anyone, not even the originators, will expect the so-called "war scare" in California to be taken seriously. Although "ben trovato" in itself, somebody has spoiled the story by sending 2,000 Japanese overland from Mexico to capture the United States. Jameson's Raid will pass into utter insignificance compared with such an undertaking. The scare, however, may serve the purpose of stock market riggers, who never reckon without that most obliging of hosts—a gullible public. In the present instance, indeed, even serious minds are exercised with the prospect of a breach in the diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States, and the wildest of Californian scares receives support, when it is suggested that the dispatch of the coloured regiments to the Philippines, mentioned in one of our telegrams a few days ago, is prompted by a desire to throw reinforcements hastily into these islands in case of sudden attack. We can only trust that the scare will scare no one and that any incidents which seem to lend colour to it may be susceptible of quite different explanations. In regard to the coloured regiments it will be remembered that some soldiers "shot up" the town of Brownsville, Texas, killing one man and seriously wounding a policeman. When the regiment refused to reveal the names of the offenders, President Roosevelt summarily discharged without honour three companies. The severity of this punishment evoked a loud outcry throughout the United States and public opinion compelled the President to suspend the order while he reconsidered his verdict. It is possible that the removal of the coloured troops to the Philippines represents merely the commutation of the first sentence.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BIG FIRE IN AMERICA.

A Million Dollars Damage.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

A great fire occurred at Harrisburg, Pensylvania, and was beyond control for hours. The damage amounted to a million dollars.

LABOUR MAGISTRATE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

Mr. Steadman, M. P., has been appointed a Justice of the Peace, and is the first working-man to be made a Magistrate in London.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TUBERCULOSIS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

The Royal Commission on Tuberculosis has issued a report, in which they declare that Bovine Tuberculosis is communicable to human beings, especially to children, through the medium of milk.

THEIR MAJESTIES IN PARIS.

Private Reception.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

Their Majesties have arrived in Paris. As they were travelling incognito, there was no official reception at the station, whence they went by motor to the Embassy.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN RIOTS IN CHINA.

Troops Restore Order.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

Reuter, telegraphing from Shanghai, states that anti-Christian riots have broken out at Kinkiver (Kin River ?), near Soochow. The troops have temporarily restored order and reinforcements are going to the scene of action.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

A St. Petersburg telegram announces the death of Professor Mendelejeff, the great chemist.

NAVAL COMMANDS.

The New Appointments of Admirals.

THE CAPE AND INDIAN NAVAL AMALGAMATION.

RUMOURED ABANDONMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

It is officially announced that Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has been appointed to the command of the Channel Fleet, Admiral Curzon Howe to the Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Sir Edmund Poe to the Cape Squadron, and Admiral Bridgeman to the Home Fleet.

The "Observer" understands that the question of the amalgamation of the Cape and East India squadrons has been dropped. It is believed that this is partly due to the delay incurred in the warships reaching Kingston.

ABOLITION OF THE SENIOR WRANGLERSHIP.

Final Decision.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The Cambridge Senate after two days' voting has finally decided to abolish the Senior Wranglership and order of merit.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

More Socialist Losses.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

In twelve second ballots in Germany yesterday the Socialists suffered three losses, the Conservatives one and the National Liberals two. The gains were, the Radical party one and the Conservative party one.

REFORM IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Government Proposals to be Issued.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

Lord Crewe, speaking at Stoke, said that the question of reform in the House of Lords had not been shelved and that Government would soon make definite proposals.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Scotland Beats Wales.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

Scotland has beaten Wales in the Rugby Match by six points to three.

BOYCOTT AND SWADESHISM.

Mrs. Besant's Hopes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 2.

Regarding the wisdom of using Boycott and Swadeshism as weapons to obtain political objects Mrs. Besant said :—" Boycott is perfectly justifiable as a political weapon for a time, but the attempt to exclude English goods altogether is a mistake unless you can put better locally-made goods on the market at a lower price. This the Indians cannot do at present. Swadeshism as an economical movement should be universal. Each nation should provide for its own needs. India should not export materials and import them again as ready-made goods. The difficulty is with the very poor. Manchester goods do not last, but they are so cheap that the poorest people cannot be expected not to buy them. Indian Princes should set the example; fill their houses with foreign goods."

Mrs. Besant went on to speak of the rapid progress now being made in Indian Education in conjunction with Hindu Religion, and the National Council of Education should take the Hindu Text Book each year and have more schools to affiliate themselves with the Central Hindu College at Benares for examination.

INDIA THE WORLD'S SAVIOUR.

Finally, being asked—"What are your hopes for India, which country you have made your home," Mrs. Besant said—"I look on India as the World's saviour. I hope to see her rise to great power and influence. I hope India will show what a Nation can be that has a spiritual ideal. This spiritual life comes first from great intellectual activity—great national prosperity. It must follow where the spirit reigns. All great religions are here. They are branches, but of one tree. I believe they may learn to know one another and love one another here. I am working here for the World, not *only* for India. I believe in concentration and consolidation in spiritual as well as temporal matters. As to India, for the sake of good Government Hindus and Mahomedans will learn to get on together."

CHARGE AGAINST HON'BLE MR. BRADLEY.

Insult and Abetment of Assault.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 2.

At the Egmore Police Court to-day, before Mir Sultan Mohideen Sahib Bahadur, P. Subramania Moodelliar, Vakil of the High Court, appeared for S. Valayudan Pillay and renewed the application for the issue of process against the Hon'ble Mr. Bradley, C. S. I., Chief Secretary to Government, on a charge of insult and abetment of assault. His Worship in deciding to issue summons said that the complainant had made a sworn statement. Whether it was true or false would be proved by the evidence taken. The complainant took the whole risk of what he had said. He had made certain allegations, and the responsibility of proving them rested with him. Unless some evidence was forthcoming to rebut these allegations His Worship would have to issue summons against the accused.

M. PREMYSLAV brought his series of three concerts to a close on Saturday evening at the Town Hall before a large audience which included Lord Lamington and the Government House party. Without doubt the most popular item of the programme was Schubert's "Ave Maria" which was included by special request, whilst the following piece, Hubay's "Zephyr" was equally appreciated. Unfortunately M. Premyslav had chosen the most uninteresting of Chopin's nocturnes to represent that composer, but anything that was lacking in this direction was fully made up by Mendelssohn's brilliant concerto in E. Minor, the Andante being remarkably sweetly rendered. M. Premyslav was assisted by Miss Schmuck at the piano, an admirable accompanist while Mr. E. Faulkner assisted with two well sung songs "My Dreams" and "Good night."

THE AMIR AT CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE TO SOHAGPUR.

Arrangements for a "Shikar" at Sohagpur.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

His Highness the Amir had intended to pray at noon to-day in the Chitpore Zackariah Musjid and very great indeed was the disappointment of the Moslem community of the city when it became known that he had changed his mind last night on hearing that the Mosque was too small to contain the crowds that would be attracted there by his presence.

The Amir and his Suite together with the moslem Officers and troopers of the Viceroy's Body Guard and his own escort of the 2nd Lancers prayed in a large shamiana that had been put up for the purpose in the grounds of Hastings House.

It was as well perhaps that the Amir did not go to the Zackariah Musjid for the crowd that had collected there was very great. The mosque was so packed that the prostrations would have been impossible. The Committee of Management found it utterly impossible to control the crowd, and there might have easily been a nasty accident if the crowd, moved by the coming of the Amir, had made a rush of any kind. At the best, it would have been most uncomfortable for the Amir. The streets and houses in the neighbourhood of the mosque, and along the line of route the procession could have followed, were simply packed with expectant crowds of the faithful and the tram cars would scarcely move. It is calculated that by the hour for noon prayers 25,000 people had found admission into the mosque. The native of Calcutta seems to have gone Amir-mad and it has become fashionable in certain sections of the Bengal world to express a respect and indeed an affection for His Highness of Afghanistan and the people of that mountain-land, that finds amusing expression in certain of the Vernacular papers who never tire of contrasting the beauties of Native rule with the wickedness of the British Imperial Government.

After prayers His Highness the Amir paid a protracted visit to the Zoological Gardens accompanied by Sir Henry McMahon, Major Bird, Capt. Drummond and several members of his staff. The Amir's expressions of admiration at the splendid collection of animals were frequent.

In the afternoon he paid another visit to the Minto Fancy Fete and returned there again at night. His Highness made a present of a gold necklace and two gold bangles to Lady Minto's Stall and has invested in several chances in the motor car raffle. He was photographed at Lady Minto's Stall in company with Her Excellency and her daughters and had tea in their company at the *Cafe Chantant*. The Amir is enthusiastic concerning the Fete and its objects, and is so well content with his visit to Calcutta, and the holiday he is having, that it is quite on the cards that he will defer his departure, which was to have taken place on the 3rd, and will leave only on the 5th instant.

The Amir has postponed his departure from Calcutta from the 3rd to the 5th instant.

The Hon'ble Mr. Miller, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, left Nagpur yesterday for Sohagpur, where shooting arrangements are being made for His Highness the Amir.

The Amir leaves Calcutta at noon on Tuesday the 5th for Sohagpur in the Central Provinces. The papers are much exercised with the stories of His Highness' proceedings at the Fete, how he wore four button-holes for which he paid four sovereigns, ten pounds for a cup of tea and cake, how His Highness took a cigarette from the Duke of Manchester and smoked with pleasure etc.

A Public Meeting of the Mahomedan Residents of Bhendi Bazar and Masjid, Nizampura and Ghogari Streets was convened yesterday at the Masjid of Nawab Ayaz by Nakhuda Shahabuddin Ghuttay, the Mutawalli of the said Mosque, when it was unanimously resolved that the said Mosque, Road and Streets should be decorated and illuminated in honour of the visit of His Highness the Amir, on the day to be hereafter fixed at the General Meeting of Mahomedans at the Juma Masjid. A list for the necessary fund was duly started and warmly supported.

THE AMIR AND THE BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS.

The leading Mahomedans of Bombay were entertained at a banquet, last evening in view of the Amir's approaching visit, by Colonel Ghulam Rasool Khan the Amir' agent in Bombay, at his residence in Babulla Tank Road.

Among those present were Khan Sahib Kazi Mohammad Ali Murghay, Kazi of Bombay; Moulvi Rai Uddin Ahmed Bar-at-law, Abdul Husain Sir Adamji Peerbhoy; Mahomedbhai Sir Kareembhai Ibrahim; Haji Sulaman Abdul Vahed Khan Sahib Haji Ishaq Isa; Khan Sahib Haji Ibrahim Sumar Patel; Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rahman Kadwani, Haji Ahmed Dewji; Kazi Kabiruddin; Amiruddin Tyebji; Syed Muinuddin; Munshi Mahad Hasan Macba, Abdul Raoof Munshi; Moulvi Abdul Rahman Jeetaker and others.

On the motion of Mr. M. H. Macba K. S Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay was called to the chair.

The Chairman having briefly explained the objects of the gathering, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed rose to propose the following resolution.

"That this meeting expresses its heart-felt satisfaction at the approaching visit of His Majesty the Amir to Bombay and urges upon Mutawallis of all mosques, trustees of all Muslim public buildings as well as Mahomedan owners of private houses in Bombay to have illuminations on their respective buildings in honor of the Amir's visit on the second evening of His Majesty's arrival in this city." In proposing the resolution Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed expressed the great pleasure which every Mahomedan naturally felt at the visit of the great monarch of the neighbouring friendly State of Afghanistan. He said it was rather disappointing that His Majesty did not find it convenient to accept public addresses on the occasion of his visit. All the same it was incumbent upon them as good Mahomedans and loyal British citizens to show their respect to the guest of the Indian Government in a visible form. He hoped the meeting would unanimously pass the resolution which he laid before them. Before he sat down he was desired by their host to inform the meeting how pleased the Amir was, when the Colonel saw His Majesty at Delhi, at the reception that the Mahomedans gave him, everywhere in India, and how deeply he did appreciate the desire of the Mahomedans of Bombay to show him respectful attention. The resolution was seconded by Syed Muinuddin, and passed with acclamation. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the meeting.

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Mr. Montgomery Proceeds for Investigation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 2.

Mr. R. E. Montgomery of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department is shortly proceeding to Central Africa at the instance of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine to investigate certain points in regard to the mode of transmission of the Sleeping Sickness by the Tsetse fly.

LADY MINTO FUND.

Contribution by the Calcutta Turf Club.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

The Secretary to the Calcutta Turf Club paid in Rs. 7,975 to the Lady Minto Fund, being the amount received at the Entrance gates to the Race Enclosure on Saturday the 20th of January.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

On the Indian National Congress

AND CURRENT TOPICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 2.

Mrs. Annie Besant when interviewed yesterday on topics of current interest said—" I do not wish to criticise the Congress. I have a feeling of affection for it. It was started in Madras and began with Colonel Olcott and is closely connected with the Theosophical Society. It carries out in the concrete many of our postulates. Anything is better than stagnation. It is better to quarrel than to be indifferent. The Congress is a step forward, but my opinion—vote is loss of strength. In England I never cared for a vote.

POLITICAL FREEDOM.

Political freedom will come with free discussion. To show capacity for this is the strongest argument with the hard-headed Englishman. Everyone admires Indian Judges. I agree with the opening up of all positions to the Indians. The best way to obtain this is to show capacity in positions already held.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

The speech of the President of the Congress, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, was to me profoundly disappointing. There was nothing new in it. No practical lines were suggested for the people to work upon. English democracy cannot be planted in India. India is not fitted for it.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

The Imperial Council on which the Indians should represent India is a better idea. I think the Viceroy of India should be a Prince of the Royal House with Indian Princes gathered round him as Council of Government.

LORD MINTO.

The Viceroy, Lord Minto, is a good man—excellent man—He is now only a Head Clerk. India should have her loyalty stirred by one who comes of the Emperor's stock. Congress is trying to introduce a foreign system. It won't work. India is not suited for democracy like Australia.

THE GENIUS OF INDIA.

The genius of India's past must not be forgotten while making suggestions for India's future. National Education is India's greatest want, education that will teach young Indians to enter professions that will enrich the country and not overcrowd offices.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

All places in the Government should be open to Indians. India should be a self-governing nation—part of a great Empire—sending men to the council of the Empire. But the Indian nation has to be made first by developing public spirit. This can be done best by education.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

I look upon the National Council of Education recently started in Bengal as a step in the right direction, for political independence cannot be given but must be grown into and then taken."

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Pilgrim Traffic Comfortably Served.

MOSQUE-WAGON FOR THE DEVOUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 2.

Interesting news has reached Lahore regarding the progress of the Hedjaz Railway. This year, pilgrims coming from Damascus to Medina and Mecca, travelled by rail to the Alakhzar Station, 745 kilometres south of Damascus. They reached Tabook after a journey of one day and two nights, or 36 hours, and rested there for two days for the in season of the Haja Bazar which is held at Tabook every year.

The construction of the Jami Musjid at the place where the prophet prayed at Tabook is being pushed on with the utmost despatch.

From Tabook the pilgrims again took train to Alikhzar and reached Medina after a journey by rail and road of twelve days. Before the advent of the railway thirty days were spent on the same journey.

All the pilgrims were carried free of charge—the rich and poor, without distinction—and all the pilgrim trains had a special carriage serving as a mosque in which five daily prayers were performed regularly without stopping the train.

The Sultan has recently ordered that construction work on the line is now to be started at Medina and also, in accordance with this order, survey work has already been taken in hand. By the same firman several extra concessions have been granted to labourers on the line.

THE MINTO FETE.

LAVISH PATRONAGE OF THE STALLS.

Handsome Gift to Lady Minto.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

Yesterday, Friday, was a great financial day for the Minto Fete. His Highness the Amir of Kabul came early in the afternoon, visited every Stall, and made large purchases at each of them. Not content with this, he made lavish presents to the stall holders.

While His Highness was at the Civil Service Hall with a large party consisting of Lady Minto and various official of the Fete and several members of the Viceregal Staff, the Amir suddenly disappeared for quite a quarter of an hour. The party awaited his return, wondering what had become of him. At last His Highness re-appeared bearing with him a magnificent ruby ring which he had been engaged in purchasing at the Commerce and Trades Stall and which, with a graceful little speech, he presented to Lady Minto, placing it himself on her finger. To Lady Fraser His Highness made a present of a handsome pearl neck-ornament.

The Amir's progress from one stall to another was indeed a source profit to the Fete and pleasure to the stall holders, for he always left a golden trail behind him.

After this His Highness proceeded to the Tea Gardens where he took tea with Lady Minto. As he was leaving he gave Mrs. Allen, who presides so charmingly over the Gardens four sovereigns, and when she began to thank him said "Wait-Wait" and pulling out another six pounds from his pocket dropped that into her hands also.

Nor was this the end of the Amir's lavish generosity. At the hour of sunset he was in the Viceregal box at the tournament and asked Sir Andrew to show him a quiet place where he might pray. Sir Andrew having complied with this request, His Highness handed him a note for Rs. 100 as a contribution to the profits of the Fete, remarking that that was in payment for his prayer. With this graceful act His Highness set the crown on his generosity.

During the afternoon His Highness was photographed in front of the Viceregal Stall in company with Lady Minto.

The Amir will visit the Fete again on Monday night, and will probably witness the finals of the Boxing Tournament.

MR. LIONEL ASHBURNER, whose death is announced, left India 24 years ago after an official career that went back well into the old John Company days. Educated at Haileybury he came out to this country in 1848, and did valuable service during the Mutiny, by raising and organising a body of horse and foot to protect the East frontier of Gujarat. Later being appointed Special Commissioner for trying offence committee against the State, he tried and convicted several of the minor native chiefs who had been responsible for disorders. Member of the Bombay Council from 1877 to 1883, he acted as Governor of Bombay from the 13th March to the 28th April 1880, pending the arrival in Bombay of the late Sir James Fergusson.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

An exchange is sanctioned between Captain Davie Royal Scots, and Captain Keble, 26th Light Cavalry.

Cantonment Magistrates' Department:—Lieutenant-Colonel Watson on return from furlough is appointed 1st grade provisionally; Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie is appointed to 2nd grade; Lieutenant-Colonel Dennys to 2nd grade; provisionally Lieutenant Knowles is confirmed Cantonment Magistrate and Captain Kirkwood is appointed provisionally Cantonment Magistrate. Captain Palin is confirmed as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate and Captain Browning is appointed Assistant Cantonment Magistrate provisionally. Major Leslie officiates Cantonment Magistrate 1st grade; Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor and Major Field, 2nd grade.

With the approval of the Secretary of State in India the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that with effect from the 17th December 1906, the Central Contracts and Registration Branch of the Supply and Transport Corps is transferred from the Department of Military Supply to that of the Army Department. The executive administration of the whole Supply and Transport Corps is now vested in the Commander-in-Chief and all business relating thereto will be conducted by the Quarter-Master General in India.

VOLUNTEERS.

Behar Light Horse.—W.B. Thompson is appointed Lieutenant.

North Bengal Mounted Rifles.—Lieutenant Taylor resigns his commission.

Nagpur Rifles.—2nd Lieutenants Kerkham and Nagner are promoted Lieutenants, Letting being appointed Second Lieutenant.

First Punjab Rifles.—Lieutenant Tod is promoted Captain.

Bangalore Rifles.—Captains Bowring and Gow are promoted Majors.

Cawnpore Rifles.—Lieutenant Moodie resigns his commission.

B. N. W. Railway Rifles.—Lieutenant Dundas is promoted Captain.

O. and R. Rifles.—Lieutenant Watson resigns his commission.

Southern Mahratta Rifles.—Second Lieutenant Bright is promoted Lieutenant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kealy is confirmed Political Assistant, 1st class.

Captain Standage, late Residency Surgeon at Mysore, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Captain Lethbridge, I. M. S., is granted combined leave of 14 months.

Captain Scott is posted as Agency Surgeon at Muskat.

Captain Kyes is granted three months' privilege leave.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. Robertson are placed at the disposal of the Department of Commerce and Industry from the date of his return to India.

The services of Captain Mechuish I. M. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the return of Rai Nritya Gopal Basu Bahadur, Mr. Gordon reverts to Class 4 and Mr. Travers officiates in Class 6.

Enrolled List.—Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant-General Bombay is promoted substantively to the Enrolled List and is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Broome officiates or Director-General, Army Remount Department *vice* Colonel Goad on deputation to Australia and New Zealand.

Engineers Amor and Wakefield, Royal Indian Marine, are granted extensions of leave.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Arrott Executive Engineer, Bombay Baroda Railway is permitted to retire from the service.

The Railway Board sanction the adoption of the general rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway and of addendum on such portions of the G. I. P. Railway as are situate in British territory.

ANTI-ASIATIC LEGISLATION.

Important Extracts from the Cape Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

The following resolution in the Department of Commerce and Industry has been issued :—

The Government of India have received from his Majesty's Secretary of State for India a copy of the Bill passed by the Parliament of Cape Colony to repeal the Immigration Act of 1902, extracts from which were published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 20th February 1903. More important provisions of this law which is entitled the Immigration Act 1906 are noted below for general information :—

The most important change effected is that whereas under the Act of 1902 Asiatics domiciled in South Africa were not included in the category of "prohibited immigrants" the present Bill exempts those persons only who are born in that country. Asiatics lawfully resident in the Colony are permitted, however, to be absent temporarily under permit issued under the regulations approved by the Governor.

The Governor-General in Council requests all Local Governments to take such measures as seem to them best calculated to make the provisions of the Bill generally known to natives of India, more especially in places from which immigration to Cape Colony is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants should be warned at the ports of embarkation of the difficulties they may encounter in proceeding to this Colony.

In the construction of this Act an immigrant shall mean any person arriving from without the Colony who claims to enter by land or sea. Prohibited immigrants are any person who, when asked to do so by a duly authorised officer, shall be unable through deficient education to write out and sign in characters of any European language an application to the satisfaction of the Minister, Yeddish being accepted as a European language; also a person not in possession of visible means of support.

MEETING OF PROTEST IN MRDRAS.

Boycott Measures Resolved upon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 1.

A public meeting was held yesterday evening at Triplicane to protest against the illtreatment of British Indians in British Colonies and it was decided that the only means of bringing the Colonists to their senses in the matter was for the Indians to retaliate against the Colonists in India by boycotting all importations from the colonies such as all circuses and similar entertainments organised by Companies proceeding from the Colonies.

SARA BRIDGE ENQUIRY.

Further Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

At the Sara Bridge enquiry yesterday morning Messrs Douglas and Dring, the Agent and the General Traffic Manager, respectively, of the East Indian Railway gave evidence.

Mr. Dring said that if a bridge were built at Godagiri, the Bengal and North-Western Railway could block the E. I. Railway traffic by raising their rates. On the other hand, with a Transhipment Station at Naihati the East Indian Railway could not do much to block the B. and N.-W. traffic, as the distance to Calcutta would be so short.

In the afternoon the Bengal Chamber of Commerce gave their views, advocating a broad guage bridge at Sara.

(For other telegrams see page 6.)

BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

[BY ARCHIBALD J. DUNN.]

MORE than a century ago we laid the foundations of British predominance in the Persian Gulf. In 1798 we signed our first Treaty with the Sovereign of Muskat, and by it we totally excluded both the French and Dutch influence and commerce which had previously prevailed. This Treaty was confirmed in 1800 by Sir John Malcolm, who placed a British Resident at Muskat to advise and assist the Sultan. Later on, when, on the death of Seyid Said, the Sultan of Zanzibar, Muskat became an independent State, we might easily have annexed both it and Bunder Abbas, which formed a part of it—any other Power would have done so in similar circumstances—but we abstained, and contented ourselves with gratuitously undertaking the philanthropic duty of patrolling the Gulf, the Red Sea and the African Coast, with the well meant object of suppressing the slave trade. We placed the present Ruler on the throne, the Indian Government paying him a subsidy of 7,200 Rupees per month. We have often defended Muskat and Oman from the attacks of hostile Arab tribes, and have relieved the Sultan from the tribute formerly paid to Nedjed. Both the Sultan and his people would rejoice if Great Britain would formally annex their country, and give them the protection of the British Flag. The Sultan has repeatedly advised us to take possession of the large island of Bahrein with its rich pearl fisheries in the interests of law and order. We should be entirely justified in doing this, since we deposed the former ruler, and placed the present Sheikh, Esa-bin-Ali, on the Throne by force, and freed him from the annual tribute which his predecessors paid to the Arabs of Nedjed. The British Government refused to annex the island, but we have taken it under our protection, and have appointed a Resident to advise the Sheikh. The island is 25 miles in length by 10 in breadth with good harbours, and would make an excellent Naval station for the Gulf, of which we stand greatly in need.

Bunder Abbas, again, which is situated on the Persian shore, is an important territory which is claimed by the Sultan of Muskat, who would gladly make over his claims to Great Britain if our Government would accept them. Russia has been long negotiating with Persia for its possession as a terminal port for its proposed Railway, although there is as yet no Russian trade there. The British trade however is 84 per cent. of the whole.

The trade of Muskat amount to £500,000 per annum, of which 11 per cent. is with Great Britain and 63 per cent. with India.

At Bushire, our Consular Report states, that out of 193 steamers visiting the Port, 189 carried the British Flag.

At Basra, at the extreme North of the Gulf, the same authority states that in 1903, 60 per cent. of the import trade was in British and Indian goods, while the transit trade *via* the Shat-el-Arab to Baghdad and the Persian frontier was with Great Britain, India and the British Colonies.

To summarise, the trade of all ports in the Persian Gulf with the outer world was as follows :—

TOTAL EXPORTS.

To the United Kingdom	£163,716
To India	£745,142
To Germany	£ 14,747

TOTAL IMPORTS.

From the United Kingdom	£788,114
From India	£1,034,821
From Germany	£23,078
Total British Tonnage	408,664
Germany	*Nil.*

It must be remarked, however, that Germany has recently started two lines of steamers to the Persian Gulf, heavily subsidised by the Government, so that no doubt the statistics of future years will show very different figures, as German merchants abound in energy and enterprise, qualities which formerly distinguished British commerce.

Many people think that the Ottoman Empire shown unmistakable signs of finally breaking up by a process of gradual disintegration. One by one her most valuable provinces have been torn away from her. Egypt and Greece, Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, have escaped from the direct sway of the Sultan, though they still admit a shadowy Suzerainty and pay him annual tributes. But the worst blow of all has been struck at his power by the action of the Arab tribes of the Nedjed and the Yemen, who have now openly thrown off their allegiance to the Porte and have elected as their Caliph the Imam Mahmoud Yahia, who has assumed the title of "Hamid-ed-Din, Commander of the Faithful." For the last two years, they have ceased to pay Imperial taxes, and have refused to contribute their annual quota of the conscription. Thus it would seem that Arabia is practically lost to the Sultan, for the Arab troops have repeatedly defeated the Imperial forces under Feizi Pasha, with heavy losses. At the siege of Sanaa last year, two battalions of Syrian troops deserted to the enemy with arms, ammunition, baggage and several batteries of artillery. A Reuter's telegram in the *Times* of the 3rd of January, announced that 1,000 Turkish troops had just arrived at Bushire—all that remained of 4,000 who were sent to the Yemen a few months ago.

The new Caliph Hamid-ed-Din has now been accepted as leader, by the majority of the independent Arab tribes, who hope to instal him at Mecca this year, as Guardian of the Holy Shrine and the Sacred Kaaba.

There is considerable difficulty in estimating the precise number of the population in Asiatic Turkey. Dr. Hubert Jansen, however, who is an acknowledged authority upon the subject, in a work published by him in 1898, gave the following figures as approximate :—

Independent Arab Tribes	3,500,000
Aden Hinterland and Oman	1,606,860
Hedjaz and the Yemen	1,184,000
Mesopotamia (The Nedjed)	2,076,280
Syria and Palestine	1,538,492
or a total of	9,905,132

being about one half of the population of Turkey, the remaining half including the large number of Christians in Syria, Palestine, etc., who are exempt from military service. It would have been thought impossible that an army composed of such materials, ill-armed and undisciplined, as they must be, could have held out for many months against the well armed forces of the Sultan, led as they were by the redoubtable General Ahmed Feizi Pasha. Nevertheless they have held their own stubbornly for two years against overwhelming numbers of Turkish troops. But it must be borne in mind that the Arab forces have had powerful helpers in the torrid and unhealthy climate of Arabia, which is fatal to all but native troops, and also in the fanatical zeal of Moslems fighting for their independence and their religion.

It is a noteworthy fact that a rumour has been current for some time past, both in Syria and the Yemen, that the Kaiser has offered to the Ottoman Sultan the aid of his forces in suppressing the Arab revolt, in return for certain concessions and commercial advantages. *Si non e vero, e ben trovato.* Such an arrangement, or rather proposal, would be very characteristic of the impetuous and ambitious Kaiser. It is doubtful, however, whether the Sultan would venture to accept the aid of any Christian Power fighting against his Moslem subjects, for such a step would alienate from him the sympathies of Mussulmans throughout the world. In 1905 the *Ligue de la Patrie Arabe*, which represents the National Cause, issued a formal appeal to the Powers, announcing their intention to found an independent Arabian Empire, in which they said that its Sovereign would be at the same time, "the Religious Caliph of all Moslems throughout the world." They promised to respect the interests of all foreigners now in the country and all concessions granted them by the Turks; the autonomy of the Lebanon, the *status quo* in the Christian Sanctuaries in Palestine, and also the independent Principalities in the Yemen and on the Persian Gulf. They added: "We do not ask the Powers to make any sacrifices in our favour; we only beg the humane States of Europe and North America to favour our movement by their simple neutrality, and to encourage us by their sympathy, then we shall know how to complete our holy and glorious enterprise." This appeal was published in many of the French Newspapers with favourable approval. The reference in it to the United States and to the Tribes on the Persian Gulf is worthy of attention.

The position of Aden and Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea, and the fact that the coast of Southern Arabia from Akabah, faces Egypt, give to Great Britain a prescriptive right to see that these regions shall not fall into the possession of any possibly hostile Power as Germany would certainly be if allied with Turkey against the Arabs. It is a time

for much watchfulness which is necessary on the part of the British Government and of firmness in maintaining our position in these regions, so important to British interests. Unfortunately our present Cabinet act as men to whom the burden of Imperial responsibility is so irksome that they would gladly rid themselves of it if possible.

This is evident from the announcement recently made in the Press that the Government of India had given orders for the abandonment of the town and district of Dthala in the hinterland of Aden. We occupied this district about four years ago at very great expense, as it was thought that our presence there would be a protection for our position at Aden. It is hard to understand the attitude of statesmen who could recommend a policy of surrender at such a time. What can be their reason for this in face of the strenuous attacks of rival Powers upon British interests in the East? Is it from motives of economy? Or is it owing to a determination to undo the work of their predecessors in office? One cannot help remembering the precedent set by Mr. Gladstone upon one memorable occasion, when he declared that his policy was as far as possible to undo what his predecessor, Mr. Disraeli, had done.

BANGALORE TRADES ASSOCIATION DINNER.

Interesting Speeches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 3.

The Annual Dinner of the Bangalore Trades Association was held last night at the Volunteer Armoury, Mr. Davis the Chairman presiding. About forty-two sat down to dinner. The usual toasts followed, and the Chairman replying for the Association gave a brief *resume* of the work of the Association and not of the work before it. He alluded to the necessity for a definite standard of weights and measures locally and the necessity for improved Postal and Railway services was also mentioned.

The Chairman opened new ground by advocating taxation on Commercial Travellers who, he said, come here in numbers and escape all the taxes to which the local tradesmen are subjected. In England they must take out licenses but not here.

When replying later, on behalf of the guests, Mr. Clarke, the Post Master General of Madras, displayed a keen desire to improve the Postal service but remarked that the matter depended more on Railways than the Post Office. He suggested that between Madras and Bangalore there ought to be a good fast train service as between Bombay and Poona, and spoke of the Post Office and the Trades Association working together to get improvements introduced by Railways.

Vocal and instrumental music helped to make a pleasant time pass after dinner.

TOUR OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Change of Recess Station.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

The tour of the Surveyor-General, who left Calcutta on February 1st, includes Burma, Madras, Bangalore, Satara and Nasik. He returns to Calcutta about the end of March.

The Government of India have sanctioned an *honorarium* of Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Tate of the Survey Department for a "Memoir of the Topography" and Ruins of Saistan."

Owing to the unhealthiness of Poona it is proposed that the Western India Survey Parties should recess at Satara in place of Poona.

THEFT OF RS. 1,200.

The Durwan Delivers Himself up.

CHEAP GENEROSITY TO RELATIVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

Jai Gobind Upadhya, a *Durwan* who absconded a little more than a week ago with notes to the value of Rs. 12,000 belonging to his employes, Messrs. Prosid Dass Boral and Co., gave himself up last night. He says that he has distributed the money to various relatives and others. The Police are instituting enquiries in the neighbourhood of his village with a view to tracing the stolen notes.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Business Transacted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3.

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council yesterday Mr. Richardson replied to the question on Industrial Education. He said that the development of the Engineering College will be carried out and it is proposed to design a new College and establish it on as broad a basis as possible.

Mr. Macintosh gave some particulars about salt manufacture and Mr. Stacke's Bill to amend the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Act was referred to a Select Committee.

MUTINY COMMEMORATION.

Regimental Jubilee Celebrations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 2.

During the present year quite a number of dian Regiments will be celebrating their Jubilee. It was in 1857 when the Mutiny broke out that Punjab showed its full measure of loyalty, Corps after Corps being raised by Officers who se names are still remembered in the districts which sent their best fighting men to assist Government in oppressing the SepoyRevolt.

In the old province of Agra also, new regiment were raised. Hodson, Probyn and Marray were among the most distinguished Cavalry soldiers of that day, and the 9th, 10th, 11th and 14th Regiments, as we now know them, are not likely to forget their old leaders.

There are many Infantry battalions also that sprang into existence during the first year of the Mutiny. Officers and men now serving in these Corps are proud of the traditions that have been handed down to them, and the 50th anniversary of regimental "life" is certain to be celebrated.

Next year there will be more Jubilees—as many regiments were raised in 1858 to replace those which had mutined.

The Washington Senate will soon have an interesting new member in the person of Mr. Charles Curtis, who will represent Kansas in succession to Mt. Joseph Burton recently sentenced to six months' imprisonment for violating the senatorial oath. Mr. Curtis's mother was a nearly full-blooded Indian, while his father is in the United States country. Mr. Curtis's has a swarthy complexion, besides other Indian. while his father is in the United States cavalry. Mr. Curtis has a swarthy complexion, besides other Indian physical characteristics. He sold newspapers when a boy. He successively became a jockey and a cabdriver, and afterwards studied law. He rose rapidly in politics, partly because of his astonishing recollection of the names of all persons he has met. He has been a member of the Federal House of Representatives since 1892. Mr. Curtis visits his fellow Indians of the Kaw tribe in September every year, and participates in their councils. His age is forty-six.

DEFECTIVE TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

Messrs. Bird and Co.'s Letter to Government.

OFFICIAL REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has published the correspondence between Messrs. Bird and Co. of Calcutta and the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India.

Messrs. Bird and Co.'s letter called attention strongly to the defective transport facilities on Indian Railways and specifically state that the firm's losses during the past ten years cannot have been less than fifty thousand pounds.

Messrs. Bird then discuss questions as to whether the existing lines of railway are sufficient to carry the present volume of trade; as to financing, by borrowing, large improvement schemes; the policy of admitting the public more freely into the confidence of the Government in Railway matters; and as to the desirability of appointing a Committee or Conference to enquire into the whole matter in its varying aspects. The letter concludes—"We would, therefore, invite Government to give to the proposal their most serious consideration, assuring them in conclusion that we are actuated solely by a desire to see the country placed, as soon as possible, in a position to avail itself fully of the disposition—signs of which not wanting—on the part of English capitalists to investigate and open out the resources of the Indian Empire."

In reply, the Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department, said that with the object of assisting Government Railway Companies should devise temporary measures to relieve the existing pressure. With respect to supply and transport facilities it has been decided to convene an informal meeting of the Railway Board having as President the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Chairman and the various Committees affiliated with the Chamber and any Colliery or Trade representatives invited by the Chamber, the Vice Chairman of the Port Commission, the Manager of the E. B. S. Railway, Agents of the E. I. Railway and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and the Traffic Managers of these railways. Government recognise that these special temporary measures will meet the present situation, and careful consideration will be given to make satisfactory provision for the anticipated future expansion of trade.

ANOTHER FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

British Officer Fired at.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 3.

The *Pioneer's* Peshawar Correspondent telegraphs:—"Another outrage has been committed on the North-West frontier border. On this occasion it has been directed against a British Officer.

The head-quarters of Captain Lubbock, R. E., Executive Engineer in charge of the Loi-Shilman Railway are at Warsak, but the line has now been constructed as far as Shahid Miana, about twenty miles beyond Warsak, along the bank of the Kabul River. It has been Captain Lubbock's custom, after visiting the work at Railhead, to drop down the river by boat to Warsak. This procedure has evidently been noticed by some persons who determined to take advantage of it. On the 24th ultimo, Captain Lubbock, a European subordinate and three or four natives embarked at Shahib Miana to return as usual to their camp. Some miles above the Warsak the river passes through a narrow gorge with mills on either bank. While their boat was passing this spot, four shots were fired, one after another, at the banks of the river, the last two or three shots striking the water uncomfortably close to the boat. The occupants thought it prudent to take to the water and fortunately no one was hit.

The ruffian who fired the shots was not caught sight of and the occupants of the boat were unable to distinguish from which bank the shots came.

At the spot where the outrage took place one bank is inhabited by Momunds and the other by Mulagoris. Investigations seem to show that the shots were fired by Mulagoris, who, however, deny that any of their tribe committed the offence and throw the blame on the Momunds.

It is not understood with what object the outrage could have been perpetrated, as the tribes in the vicinity have willingly acquiesced in the construction of the new railway, and are largely profiting by the liberal rates which are being paid them for labour."

IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

Mr. Gokhale's Interpellation Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 3.

Commenting on Mr. Gokhale's question in the Legislative Council regarding the employment of the Imperial Cadets the "Pioneer" says: "Mr. Gokhale is not likely to be satisfied with Lord Kitchener's answer for in common with some writers in the Native Press, he seems to think that Government has been guilty of a breach of faith in not posting ex-Cadets to the Regular regiments, but this is not the case.

As we have stated on several occasions it was never intended that the Imperial Cadets Corps should be a stepping stone to regimental employment. On the contrary in the original Memorandum, issued by Lord Curzon and published in the newspapers at the time, it was said that upon those Cadets who went through a three years course and satisfied the requisite standard of efficiency the rank position and duty of a British Officer in "staff or other extra regimental military employment should as suitable vacancies occur be conferred." The limitations here laid down are plain enough. Imperial cadets were never promised regimental employment, and they have no right to expect it. Mr. Gokhale conveniently ignores the definite statement made by Lord Curzon when the Corps was founded and invites the Indian public to believe there is a grievance to be redressed. Lord Kitchener's two replies would have been more to the point if reference had been made to the terms upon which young Indian gentlemen were invited to become cadets. The late Viceroy specially referred to the unwisdom of "exaggerated" expectations being formed as to the operation of his scheme and it will be seen he had good reasons to give this warning. The terms of the Kings commissions, already granted, show that it is not intended that the leaders of them should exercise powers of command in the regular land forces of his Majesty in India. If cadet corps undertook, as its main object, to furnish Officers or Imperial Service Troops, it would fulfil a most useful purpose for those troops would be far more efficient if they drew a number of officers yearly from Dehra.

RAILWAY BOARD'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

The Railway Board have organised a Tour of Inspection in Burma.

Sir Frederick Upcott, K. C., V. O., C.S.I., the Chairman, accompanied by Messrs. W. H. Wood and T. R. Wynne, C. I. E., the two Members of the Board, will sail for Rangoon to-morrow in the B. I. S. N. Company's Mail Steamer the "Ganges."

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2

The Viceroy, as Chancellor of the Calcutta University, will preside at the Convocation of the Senate for conferring Degrees at Senate House, College Square, Calcutta.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
HYDERABAD, DECCAN, JANUARY 28.

THE NIZAM.

His Highness paid a visit yesterday to the City. He left Sardarnagar at about 3 p.m., and after about an hour's halt at the tomb of a Saint, at a hill by the way, he drove in his Napier motor to the Purana Haveli Palace. His Highness spent about a couple of hours in the Palace, after which he came out and inspected a new motor car which had recently arrived from London. Colonel the Nawab Afsar-ul Mulk, Bahadur, and others were assembled at the Palace and waited upon His Highness in obedience to orders previously issued. His Highness left the Palace at about 9 p.m. and returned to Sardarnagar.

THE MINISTER.

Almost the first thing His Excellency did after his return from tour was to pay a visit to the grave of the late Nawab Zaffar Jung Shams-ul-Mulk. The late Nawab was an intimate friend whom His Excellency had left hale and hearty when he took leave of him only a few weeks ago. He was very much affected on reaching the place, and lingered there for a while, covering the grave with wreaths of flowers which he had brought for the purpose.

SIR KHURSED JAH'S PAIGAH.

By order of the Nizam, Nawab Lutfudeen Khan Bahadur, eldest son of the late Nawab Zaffar Jung, has been directed to look after the management of the Estates and the payment of the establishment as usual, sending in a weekly statement of accounts to His Highness. This is only a temporary measure; and yet, in a way, the friends and dependants of the late Nawab have been relieved of great anxiety. The personal effects of the late Nawab, with other movables, have also been locked up and sealed by Nawab Nasar Nawaz-ud Dowlah, Bahadur, and Mirza Abdul Rahim Beg, by order of His Highness.

THE ARYA SAMAJ.

A good deal of excitement prevailed at the *pandal* erected in the space opposite the Bank of Bengal, in connection with the anniversary celebrations of the local branch of the Arya Samaj, on account of the stopping by the Police this afternoon of the lectures and other proceedings. Two lectures had been delivered, the two previous evenings by Swami Nityana Brihmachari, which were appreciatively attended by hundreds of people from all parts of the City; and on account of the popularity of the lecturer more than a couple of thousand people assembled to-day to hear the Swamiji's lecture to-night. They consisted of all denominations, amongst whom were many leading noblemen and gentlemen of the native community. It was said that on the representation of the Inspector of Police of the Residency Bazaars, that there was likelihood of disturbance resulting from to-day's lecture, the Superintendent gave orders to stop the proceedings. No written permission seems to have been asked for by the Samaj people, nor did the Police produce an order prohibiting the assembly, only verbal intimation of the prohibition having being conveyed to the Secretary of the Samaj. The President and some of the leading members were about to ascertain the truth of the same, and if so to pray for its cancellation: but the Superintendent's order was not received until late in the evening, when it was discovered that he had gone into Secunderabad early that afternoon. This sent the Samaj promoters trooping after him to Secunderabad, and meantime the hundreds of people who had assembled to hear the learned lecture of the Swamaji had to return home much disappointed on hearing of the circumstances only after reaching the *pandal*.

THE NEW RAILWAY LINES.

The opening of narrow gauge lines from Kurnool to Hyderabad and from Purna on the H. G. V. Line to Murtazapur in Berar, are almost accomplished facts. They will be taken in hand almost immediately, and in about a year's time the lines should be open for public traffic. The commercial prosperity of a country is greatly enhanced by the opening of railways, and so far as Hyderabad is concerned, the H. G. V. line is a happy illustration of the experience. Since the opening of this line, the state of affairs at the head-quarters of the districts it passes through has been considerably improved. The exportation of grain and general trade in these parts has increased by leaps and bounds, and every important centre has been given facilities for the opening of mills and other industries, which could never be expected to have taken place had the old order of things continued. There are also other places which could, with advantage, be connected by railway lines in His Highness' dominions. Bir is a very important centre of the Mahratwadi tract and is a place of thriving commercial activity, even under present conditions. It stands midway between Jalna and Barsi Road, about sixty miles from each; and if a line be opened between these two places, the commercial prospects of the district will be still further increased. It appears that the First Talukdar of the District, Rajah Inder Karan, Bahadur, has submitted a scheme to this effect, which should be worthy of consideration, especially as, according to the statements of the Rajah, the line would be in a position to pay itself without any strain upon His Highness' Government. Perhaps, the laying of the line between Bir and Barsi Road will be rather costly on account of the hilly tracts it will have to pass through; but between Jalna and Bir it will be a cheap affair, especially as the earthwork seems to have already been laid down there during the late famine relief operations, which, if not utilized immediately, will gradually disappear, and the money spent upon them become a waste. It will likewise be worth the while of the Nizam's Railway Company to draw the attention of the Government to a scheme which would be profitable to themselves as well as to the Government.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

The promoters of this Bank intend to open a local branch here, and with this object in view have sent their agents to find purchasers for its shares and to arrange other necessary preliminaries. The names of the principles of the concern are not unknown here, and the mercantile community, at any rate, will no doubt afford them every facility.

BAKR ID AND ITS CONVENTIONALITIES.

This important festival of the Mahomedan community has been observed with all solemnity here; and what is more important in connection with it, the *mulakath* (calling) in which the Hindus and Mahomedans alike take part, has been gone through with much *eclat*, to the worry and annoyance of the powers that be. The payment of visits was originally intended, perhaps, to be made to elderly relations and old friends amongst the community. But no one could be so "elderly" as a big official in Hyderabad, and no one's friendship could be so profitable as his, if only it could be had. Thus, there has been a rush to "high official" quarters from all sides these past few days. It is also not necessary that those heads should be Mahomedan gentlemen. Fancy, a Hindu visiting a European officer in connection with the *Id*! But some of the latter class have been wise in directing their butlers to keep their "Not-at-home" boxes in front of their doorsteps. The poor men also have their visitors, in the persons of the peons of offices—by no means a small number in Hyderabad, considering that even a rickety Jaghirdar has his own establishment be the arrears of pay to its individual members as they may—and the private servants of big officials, who wait upon these unfortunates and greet them with all the warmth they are capable of showing whenever they are so disposed, and to recapitulate services, real or imaginary, which have been rendered to these poor men at the offices or houses of their patrons. These suppliants for *backsheesh* could not, of course, be sent away with empty *salaams*, and the poor man has more reason to use harsh language to his progenitors for the inauguration of this *Id* than to be happy about it.

THE *Morning Advertiser* dated January 4th says: Ezekiel Saleh Abraham Cohen, 44, described as a merchant and financier, of Westbourne-grove, formerly of Calcutta, was taken before Sir Albert De Rutzen as a fugitive offender, charged with cheating in India on the 3rd January. The prisoner said he had been in England for years, and had made no attempt to conceal himself or his identity. The persons, who were charging him, had paid him an "out and out" fee for surveying certain landed property in India, and on his part there had been no attempt to defraud. Sir Albert De Rutzen ordered him to be taken back to India for trial. Inspector Mulachy, of the Calcutta police, and one of his officers have arrived in London for the purpose of escorting the prisoner back.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

Straits Chinese Called on to Co-Operate.

Some time ago, writes the *Straits Times*, of Jan. 24 we announced the renewal of the Chinese boycott of American goods in Canton and other Treaty Ports of China. When the boycott was previously enforced, the Chinese merchants of Singapore suported it, although not in their entirety as a community, and it received some measure of support in the Dutch Colonies. It appears that an attempt is being made to bring about a renewal of the boycott in Singapore.

Several causes contributed to arouse the hostility of the Chinese to the United States and all things American, but the chief causes of complaint are the Chinese Exclusion Acts and the treatment to which Chinese landing at the western ports are subjected in the United States. The commencement of the boycott was marked by a dramatic incident which showed how intensely the Chinese felt in regard to the American laws. A student, by name Pang Ha Wee, was so annoyed at the way he was treated in San Francisco that he returned to Shanghai, made a demonstration with a revolver in the office of the American Consul-General, and after protesting on behalf of his compatriots that they were as good as the Americans, he ended the scene and his own life by swallowing a dose of poison. This was the match that set the powder ablaze.

The boycott has waxed and waned, and it was believed it had almost collapsed when news came to hand of an indignation meeting in Canton and the passing of resolutions to continue the policy of refusing to deal with American firms or to purchase American goods of any description.

"THE CIRCULAR."

The following document, headed "Surprise Circular," and dated January 12, is being scattered broadcast throughout Singapore and, we believe, the other Settlements and Malay States:—

"This is a circular to informthe Chinese in Singapore that the Chinese have been treated very badly by the American people. In fact, they have been treated like beasts and kept confined like prisoners. Are the Chinese to remain quite and submit to those indignities? The American Government does not care whether you are mandarins officials or scholars, or men of high position. So long as you are Chinese you are to be treated like beasts. No other nation treats the Chinese as do the Americans.—

"About six months ago, the Chinese in Singapore all talked very much of the boycott of American goods, and were Strongly in favour of it; but it looks as if you were cooling down, as if you were becoming lukewarm, and backing out of the arrangement.

"Sometime last year, the American Government promised to ask Congress to reconsider the Chinese Exclusion Acts. The Americans promised to do that early this year, but nothing has happened. No meeting has been held to consider these laws,

CALL TO ARMS.

"I now call upon the Chinese of Singapore to stand by the boycott and give it their united support, so that the American Government shall be forced to hold a meeting soon about the Exclusion Acts.

"There is a certain Chinese newspaper in Singapore which has been going against the spirit of the boycott by accepting advertisements from American firms. It is not supporting the beycott, It should not accept American advertisements. People know very well that newspapers direct public opinion and this newspapar is not doing what it could to promote the boycott.

"There are certain Chinese traders in Singapore who are selling American flour cigarettes, tobacco and cigars, and sauces. These men are like the tortoise. They are cold-blooded. When attacked they draw in their heads, and when they think they are not observed outcome their heads again.

BRAVE AS TIGERS.

At the start of the boycott, the Singapore Chinese showed that they were brave like tigers; now they behave like rats. When the boycott was started, there was a firm in South Canal Road. The name is given in the original.—Ed, "S.T."] which did not favour the boycott. It went on selling American goods in spite of the protests in the native newspapers; and now you who abused that firm are behaving just as it did.

"A telegram received from Canton states that the boycott is still in force there, and as a Chinaman I think it is my duty to send rounds this circular calling upon you to support the boycott movement. It is no use to say one thing and do another.

"The Chinese of Singapore have sent a telegram to the Peking Government saying that if the American Governmet did not revise the Exclusion Acts, we would oppose their trade until they yielded, What we ought to do in Singapore is to from a Club by subscription. It would be easy to find out who has promised to support the boycott, but are sealing in American goods secretly. We ought to have a Club, and then the boycott would be all the stronger."

The above is, of course, a free translation of the original. It is signed by one "Lim Fong Wee," but that may be a fictitious or wrongful misuse of a name. There is a gentleman named Lim Fong Wee, who is Secretary of the local branch of the Chinese Anti-Opium Society.

THE "STAL-WARTS" OF BARISAL.

HERE, says the *Telegraph* (Calcutta) is a piece of news from Barisal. During the last Saraswati Puja, the local Brahmins refused to conduct the Pujah ceremonies at the houses of several local piece-goods merchants, who, as we are informed, never consented, in spite of repeated warnings, to forbear importing foreign goods. As was expected in a place like Barisal, which stands foremost in point of intensely loving and encouraging everything "Swadeshi," the high souled priests, even on the offer of Rs. 500 hundred each which was raised to a thousand subsequently, stuck to their vows of severing every connection with those who do not feel ashamed for a paltry gain to go against the wishes of their own countrymen. Further, we hear, these merchants went to the Magistrate for the redress of their grievance; but as the Magistrate was not there, his subordinates dared not do anything on their own responsibility. The feeling against these merchants were so intense, that subsequntly when they went to witness a "Jatra" performance, all the people assembled there left the place in a body avoiding them as pestilence. Barisal is not Calcutta: the one is a land of action, while the other is a land of speeches and self-advertisement.

SEVERE ECZEMA CURED.

ZAM-BUK IS NATURAL AND NEVER-FAILING.

Mr. Michael James, of 6, Great Thompson-street, Wilson Park, Durham, said to a local newspaper reporter;—"About three years ago I met with a slight accident, bruising the skin of my left leg. Some weeks later I found that some form of skin-disease was spreading to both my legs and parts of my body. I was laid up for fifteen weeks. I got a little better, and worked for other eleven weeks but then it broke out afresh, and I was off work for sixteen weeks. A local doctor treated me for eczema, but three bottles of his medicine did me no good.

"With the exception of my face and neck, I was covered from head to foot with angry sores some as big as a saucer. My head was covered. For eleven whole weeks the itching was to irritating and painful that I darn't face the warmth of a bed, and had to sit or lie on a couch downstairs

"I went to a hospital on the other side of Durham city, travelling backwards and forwards for 22 weeks when I could no longer afford to go. The disease got as bad as ever Eventually some Zam-Buk was given me, I just rubbed some on the back of my left hand, and next morning there was a decided difference. I continued the applications, and in the course of a week or two, I was able to go to work again. I got a proper supply of the balm, and after using about three boxes, I was practically clear. Zám-Buk did not take more than six weeks to clear me of the disease altogether." Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk,

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 4th Feb. 1907.

THE HOUSE COLLAPSE FATALITY.

Coroner's Inquiry.

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S EVIDENCE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, resumed the inquiry relating to the deaths of the sixteen persons killed on Sunday, the 13th instant, by the sudden collapse of a four-storeyed house, which was incomplete, and was situated in First Cooper Street, nearly opposite to the large stables in Bhendi Bazar. The victims were buried alive in the debris: the accident occurred at about half past one o'clock in the afternoon. The names of the sixteen victims were: (1) Abdulhusen Alibhoy (25) and (2) his brother Mahomedali (22), both foster-brothers of Mohorambai, widow of Borah Hasanali Isaji Zanzaris, the landlady of the house in question; (3) Abdul Madar (40); (4) Ahmed Hyatt (40); and (5) Bhura Mana (25), three bricklayers; (6) Awdibai (20) wife of Hari Naria, an agriculturist; (7) Sonia Kushna (50); (8) Subhan Ismailkhan (22); (9) Sonia Vithoo (40); (10) Sambhu Gangaji (22); (11) Govind Hari (40); (12) Dhaku Vithu (17); (13) Pandia (30); (14) Ganio Madhia (35): and (15) Sajnu Balu (25), labourers; and (16) Laxman Jalu (35), a carpenter.

Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, with Mr. Joseph Hall, Municipal Executive Engineer, and Mr. K. P. Bhedwar, Assistant Executive Engineer, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Municipality. Superintendent Flanagan and Inspectors O'Brien and Smith appeared for the Police. Mr. Chhaganlal Dayabhoy, of Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the landlady. Mr. Pestonji C. Kotewal, pleader, appeared for Mr. Jalbhoy B. Dalal, of Latey and Dalal, architects and engineers. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor has been appointed by Government to attend to the enquiry.

SURVEYOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Burjorji J. Sanjana in his further examination said he wished to make a correction in what he said the previous day. With reference to his letter (Ex.) when he signed it, he put his signature was with his conscious that he had every intention to supervise the work; but circumstances changed afterwards and Mr. Jalbhoy took a qualified engineer for his partner. This was in the beginning of August. This house was not started while Mr. Jalbhoy was with witness. Mr. Jalbhoy's entering into partnership with Mr. Late had nothing to do with his having this piece of construction. Witness signed the plan with the intention of supervising the work. He expected some remuneration in this case, because in other cases Mr. Jalbhoy had given him part of the remuneration received by him. Witness made no entries of these payments from Mr. Jalbhoy in his books. Payments were made on two or three occasions. Mr. Jalbhoy used to give him generally one third of his remuneration. Witness thought he would have got Rs. 20 in this case, as he had very little to do.

Examined by Mr. Crawford, witness said he could not exactly remember if Rs. 250 were mentioned by Mr. Jalbhoy to him. Witness never signed for nothing.

Questioned by a juror, witness said in an engineer's firm in which some partners were licensed surveyors and some were not, all partners signed in the name of the firm, even the unlicensed ones. As to notice of intention to build, the Municipality sometimes accepted notices signed in the name of such a firm, but notices were generally signed by the partner who was licensed. Witness was not sure of what he had just said, that the Municipality sometimes accepted such a firm's name. He was not quite sure that they never accepted a firm's name. In a firm in which some partners were licensed and some were not, it was the practice for the unlicensed partners to sign the name of the licensed partner by his permission.

Further examined by Mr. Crawford, witness said his partner was Mr. Kapadia, L.C.E., who was not a licensed surveyor. It was the practice for Mr. Kapadia to sign witness' name on notices of intention to build. Witness had given him a power of attorney to sign notices to the Municipality in his (witness's) name as a licensed surveyor. Witness could not give the names of any other firms who adopted this same practice. It was a convenient practice if a partner was absent. So far as witness knew, the Municipality took no steps to ascertain who actually supervised work.

EXPERT REPORT.

Mr. John Begg, Consulting Architect to Government, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, deposed that he had about 20 years' experience of house-building about 6 years in Bombay and before that about 14 years in England. He had visited the premises after the fall first on the 17th January and again on the 18th and 24th January. He made a report on the 25th January. He also made a plan. The arch covered the whole distance of the wall except 9 inches on the west side only of the brick-work pier. The eastern end of the arch abutted on the wall and did not reach the ground and had no pier to rest on. The thrust of the arch would be eastward. Witness cleared the debris from the central wall on the east and came to the stone paving. There was no foundation on the east side for a pier to stand on. He thought there were 4 or 5 feet of this 9-inch brick pillar which was the joint of the opening. Witness then produced certain photographs, saying those were the photographs referred to in his report. One of them (marked M.) showed where there was no bonding. He thought that place was wholly on the second floor. Looking at Exhibit M, the witness said that the marked cornices were on the north wall. Looking at plan, Exhibit E, witness said he did not find any arch corresponding with the marked space on the second or third floor. On the first floor in the plan, there was an arch, but it was shown 1 ft. 9 inches or 2 feet, from the wall. The marked space was not on the floor but was seven feet up. Any arch there, therefore, could not have been for access. The access to the privies would have been from the gallery. Witness's plan showed correctly the measure of the span of the arch. The increase of the span of the arches in the central wall and consequent reduction of area of brick-work was a danger. When witness said "fit to bear," he meant "capable of bearing with reasonable safety." The force required to break brick-work was very variable under different conditions. There was a post by the screen, leaning against an arch. He thought from the belt and bolt marks in and on it, and the signs of paint that it had been used previously to its being used for this building. Some of the nail marks seemed old and some new; he could say exactly how many. Timber (marked Exhibit J) shown to him was rotten in the centre, That was not fit for use in a building. It was patched. He thought it was jungle teak, but it might be a bad piece of ordinary teak. Timber marked Exhibit X I was, the witness thought, part of a floor joist. He did not think it was dangerously unsound, It had a mark of a bolt at the end. He did not think it had been used before. He thought the bolt mark was recent. He thought that Exhibit X (2) was a piece out of an old building. It would not do for a joist but might do for a door joint or post. Exhibit X (3) was bad wood; not teak and had certainly been used previously. X (4) had also been used before in a building. It was not good wood but was not dangerous as a floor or window-frame. Two other pieces of wood marked, X 6 and X 7 were shown to the witness. X (6) was new and not used before, but very unsound and rotten in parts. X (7) was used before but was good. It was a joint or a door frame.

Further inquiry was adjourned to this morning.

MEMORIAL HALLS.

Gifts to the Parsi Communities.

OOTACAMUND AND MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, FEBRUARY 2.

The Hall erected next to the Bank of Madras at Ootacamund, adjoining the Parsi cemetery, will be formally opened on the 11th of February, when two Parsi priests are expected there to perform the religious part of the opening ceremony.

The Hall has been erected at a cost of Rs. 6,000, given by Mr. Phiroshah M. Clubwalla of Madras, and is to commemorate the memory of his son Jall Phiroz who died at Madras on the 9th February last.

The ceremony of laying the foundation of a similar Hall in Madras takes place on the 9th February. The Hall, which is to be known as Jall Phiroz Hall, will be made over by a deed of gift to the local Parsi community as soon as the opening ceremony is over.

PLAGUE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 2.

The Plague figures for the Ballia District of the United Provinces have rapidly increased during the past few weeks. On the 12th of January the weekly total was 495. The next week's mortality had risen to 680, and in week after last, for which returns are available, to 814.

FACE COVERED WITH SCURVY

Little Boy so Terrified By It that He Could Not Sit Still—Miserable to Watch Him—Suffered Nine Months—Now Rid of Disease.

WHOLE FAMILY PRAISES CUTICURA

"I am quite willing to state how grateful we are for the great benefit received from the Cuticura Remedies. Each of us, five in family, have used either one or the other of the Cuticura Remedies and have found them equal to what they are claimed to do. In fact, it is marvelous to see the change in so short a time. Our son, ten years old, had patches of scurvy on the face and lower limbs, and was so terrified by it that he could not sit still, and it was miserable to watch him. He had it nine months and now is quite rid of it, by taking several doses of Cuticura Pills, constant use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for about six weeks, using about one half box Cuticura Ointment and one half vial Cuticura Pills for his cure. We had tried several other remedies before, without much effect. You are quite at liberty to use this if it may benefit any sufferer. Any sufferer wishing to write us personally, we shall be pleased to testify to the quality of the Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. A. Jones, 8 Avenue Road, Dover, Eng., Feb. 12, 1906."

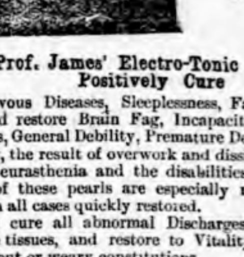
CUTICURA TREATMENT

For Torturing and Disfiguring Humours of the Skin, Scalp and Blood

Consists of warm baths with Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and mild doses of Cuticura Pills to cool and cleanse the blood, and put every function in a state of healthy activity. A single treatment is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of eczemas, rashes, irritations, and inflammations of the skin and scalp, from infancy to age, when the usual remedies, and even physicians, fail.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.
Mailed Free, "All About the Skin and Scalp."

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.



TRY A BOTTLE AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishmen increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 198, MARKET, BOMBAY.
Local Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., Chemists, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Mosquitoes Avoid the presence of Carbolic that is why the use of
Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap
has been found such an excellent protection against the attacks of these and other insects. It imparts also a delightful freshness to the skin, and, of course, is powerfully antiseptic, an advantage readily appreciated in warm climates.
Sold by Local Chemists and Storekeepers.
Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

Your hair needs care. Feed it, nourish it, soften it, preserve it, help it to grow by the regular use of
Rowland's Macassar Oil
"For Your Hair."
KING GEORGE III. was on the throne of England when first this wonderful preparation began its work of preserving and beautifying the hair of British men and women. One hundred and twenty years have passed—it is still by far the best hair restorer and hair preserver that you can obtain.
Don't trifle with new and untried remedies; use Rowland's Macassar Oil—only remedy for the hair that has stood the test of time. In Bottles, 3/6, 7/-, 10/-. Your Chemist sells it.
ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

MINERAL WATERS
TRADE REQUISITES.



LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well-known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.
REFINED SACCHARIN
sweeter than SUGAR.
And every article connected with Ærated waters factory; also machines with their parts can be had at moderate prices from
CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhoosari Mohol
la, BOMBAY.



GOLD & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants
None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.



THE RENOWN GUARD'S WATCH
Rs. 17-8.
TRADE MARK.
IN OUR NEW AMERICAN PATTERN SCREW JOINT CASE
THE NICKEL CASE IS ABSOLUTELY DUST PROOF AND WATER PROOF.
THE MOVEMENT IS A KEYLESS LEVER, WITH SEVEN RUBY JEWELS AND A COMPENSATION BALANCE.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
SHOWROOMS, 11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS
ATKINSON'S
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.
MOST REFRESHING.
Far Superior to the German Kinds.
A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.
EAU DE COLOGNE

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

WITH the Beginners' Consolation Race filling so extraordinary well that it was perforce divided into three sized fields the club again served us up a programme of eight races. It was another thoroughly good days' sport when punters had the better of the exchanges generally though, as usual, rumours were afloat about almost every candidate in each event. With the large attendances we now see the Paddock was quite a brilliant spectacle and the full force of the numbers was felt when the rush came from paddock to betting ring immediately the horses went out. The boys who have complained of not finding mounts in the past now have further cause as the jockeys' ranks are swelled by the arrival of Meisom, Vining and young Fergusson, the trainer's son, from Calcutta also W. H. Ross and J. Trenoweth from Australia, both getting plenty of mounts from Byramji's stable. Both are well-known Down Under where they rode as recently as the Cup Meeting last Christmas. Three additions were noticed amongst Bookmakers, these being Armfield, Moute and a new-comer W. J. Craig, and with these the first batch of Calcutta strings for the big meet. As mentioned a few days ago, Watson has arrived with the Hon'ble Mr. A. Apcar's trio and more recently Ferguson has made an appearance with Mr. Galstaun's. This big owner is now in Lucknow but from there he comes here, as also does our leading Jockey, Robinson. Taylor has three of Mr. Dartmoor's candidates and the Ceylon Horse Footprint, and Bleach has all his, Presbyterian winning barely a couple of days after arrival. Others include Clear Artist who got his hock badly cut during the Viceroy's Cup, Greenstone, Dormant and Chippy Norton who is too badly gone to race again. He has been a great disappointment after his brilliant form in Australia in his younger days.

The day opened with the first of the Beginners' Consolation Plates and after a run on Sirree he extended a bit on money coming for Lucky Shot and Liberal, the former being always a trifle the easier of the two. It will be remembered what a good thing Liberal was thought at his initial attempt but even with the work he has since done his performance did not tend to alter one's first opinions. Lucky Shot and Sirree made all the running and so it was to the end when they finished in that order, the former winning very comfortably.

Rackhan, despite his running out, has shown consistent form and on it was made a warm favourite for the second division of the race but at no period of the race was he noticeable with the front bunch. Little John was next in demand and he just got into the Shop after leading out and giving place to Salanic after less then a furlong. Foster took a good hold of Salanic in front of his field and at the finish had enough to win comfortably. It is probable, however, he would have had to have shifted had Mirdas kept straight. Vining came with this Pony at the three furlongs with a promising run but could not keep him from going out of the tan. Finding himself there he did not trouble to get back again but getting going again put in a fast finish which landed him in front of Little John. Jatim was quoted by many as a good outsider and he ran a very fair fourth.

The Bandora Plate found the public going for three, Ashroff, Mudlool and Vedas and the race turned out a procession. Vedas did not make his customary dash to the front but got there after a time only to die away in the straight.

Ashroff's win was the first success for H. Bond who has only recently turned trainer. He should do well after securing a win, thus early.

Following this came the Andheri Plate of nine furlongs in which punters fought shy of Precious and rightly too! It was not long before Eed was established favourite and he went out at twos, money coming late for Ajax and for Vasco a place. A free-running horse, Bandit was taken to the front though there was not much to choose between him, Vasco and Bendigo but these latter two were soon done with. Bandit appeared to be going very well when Heeroo brought Eed along and so thoroughly had him safe that Vining realised the uselessness of punishment with a place secure. It was a nicely judged race by Heeroo and a very popular win. Ajax's run was too late or he would probably have run into third place.

A rush was immediately made for Presbyterian for the February Plate and even a very strong run on Vocalist did not shake his position. After taking a lead which he held to the bend Vocalist ran a most erratic race. He took the bend very badly and Ames was quick to dash in and Presbyterian coming fast on the outside cut across to the rails not far past the distance. Vocalist appeared to be coming again but with his way barred bumped hard into Balayeuse and fell back. Presbyterian went on and won very comfortably, Balayeuse, despite the interference, running more like her old self.

There were two disturbing elements in the New Comers' Consolation, and these Krushan and Muftakhar, whose extraordinary gallops were public property. The M. G. and A. N. Stable procured the latter for Rs. 1,700 and so many more offers were said to have been made that he found many believers though Krushan's support was steadier. Money came steadily for Kalee Charan and taking command early in the race he won from Madras in a back canter. Krushan gave a promising display but is not thoroughly wound up yet and found the distance beyond him.

A sweet plum for punters was the Vehar Plate in which Plassey was well backed with money also for Zurriff. After the first rush, Plassey came past the grey but it was not too rosy for his followers when Heeroo brought the whip out at the bend. He however, meant to make sure and keeping the favourite at it won convincingly from Gaucho who stayed out a late run by Zurriff and would probably have succumbed not many strides later. The end of the day provided a bitter pill as the good thing Toy was never even seen in a favourable position. Melsom jumped away on Madrid and when he stayed off a hot challenge by Melson seemed to have the race won. Fadil, however, came with a good deal in hand on the outside and had Madrid beat opposite the Stand, winning quite a good race with the other two 'all out.'

The First Beginners' Consolation Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1906, which have not won flat race value Rs. 150 or over, 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs W I Distance—¾ mile.

Messrs M Gocaldas and A Nanji's b a h Lucky Shot, 7st 7lbs carried 7st 12lbs..........Ames 1
Mr Buderbin Alwa's ch ah Sirree 7st 4lbs......Kamad 2
Suleman Mala's a b a h Dumra, 7st 13 lbs carried 8st 1lb..........Oomerkhan 3
Abdulla Mana's ch a h Jalmood, 7st 7lbs......Heeroo 4

Also Ran:—Horan 8st 11lbs, Liberal 7st 13lbs, Dalgety 7st 10lbs, Mufrud 7st 10lbs, Matlik 7st 7lbs, Kagal 4st 11lbs carried 7st 5lbs Ragub 7st 1lb carried 7st 5lbs Gafal 6st 6lbs.

(Winner trained by W. A Fowler.)

Betting:—3 to 1 against Liberal and Lucky Shot, 5 to 1 Sirree, 6 to 1 Matlik and Ragub, tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Kagal got away badly, and Siree led out a length from Lucky Shot but on the former going out at the bend Ames whipped into the rails and came away nicely. Keeping going won very easily by two and a half lengths, half between next two, Sirree rapidly coming back to the rest of the field. Time:—54 2/5 secs.

The Second Beginners' Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1906, which have not won flat race value Rs. 150 or over; 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs; W I Distance—¾ mile.

Mr Husein bin Taher's ch a h Salanic, 8st 8lbs..Forster 1
Mr Ebrahim Ahmedi's b a h Mirdas, 8st 5lbs...Vining 2
Mr Haji Ali Kaderi's ch a h Little John, 6st 6lbs carried 6st 7lbs..........Kamad 3
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Yatim, 7st 5lbs..........Abbas 4

Also ran:—Rackhan 8st 5lbs, Farce 8st 5lbs Robert Macaire 8st 5lbs, Shah Line 7st 13lbs, Fattehkhan 7st 13lbs, Baroda 7st 13lbs, Engine 7st 13st carried 8st Harcourt 7st 7lbs.

(Winner trained by Saleh Dakeel.)

Betting:—6 to 4 against Rackhan, 4 to 1 Little John, 6 to 1 Salanic, 8 to 1 Shah Line and tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Little John led out but after half a furlong gave way by a length to Salanic and Vining came with a rush on Mirdas by the bend and on rounding it dashed across on to the tan where he put in his finish. Salanic was going comfortably and won by a length and three-quarters, half between next two and Yatim and Engine close up. Time:—55secs.

The Bandora Plate.—Winner, Rs. 600; second Rs. 200; third, Rs 100. For Arabs 14 hands and under which have never won flat race value Rs. 500 or over. 14 hands to carry 8st 12lbs W. I. Penalties,—Winners since 31st March, 1904, race value Rs. 150 or over: ones, 4lbs, twice, 7lbs oftener 12lbs Winners since the above date, races value as above of the aggregate value Rs. 1,000 or over, 5lbs in addition to above penalties. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr D Runchordas' g a h Ashroff 9st 2lbs......Kamad 1
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Mudlool 8st 6lbs..........Williams 2
Mr A Razak's br a h Osborne 8st 13lbs...Oomerkhan 3
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Royal Red, 8st 4lbs...Yussuff 4

Also Ran:—Vedas 9st 4lbs, Shanwar 9st, Antica 8st 13lbs, Angler 8st 1lb, Settler 7st 13lbs, Shabib 7st 3lbs.

(Winner trained by H Bond.)

Betting:—5 to 2 against Ashroff and Mudlool, 4 to 1 Vedas, 7 to 1 Settler, 8 to 1 Shanwar and tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—They got away to a good start but after going nearly a furlong Vedas went out by a length from Settler who fell away and Shanwar with Ashroff came up. At the bend Ashroff went up to second followed by Mudlool and rounding Ashroff took the lead; Vedas having shot his bolt. Ashroff led nicely into the straight and holding Mudlool very safe won by three lengths. Length between next two easy, Vedas being pulled up. Time:—1min. 22 1-5 secs.

The Andheri Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—9 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Eed, 7st 13lbs..........Heeroo 1
Messrs Meyer and Green's b a h Bandit II 8st 2lbs..........Vining 2
Mr Khalil Dooree's ch a h Makheel 7st 4lbs carried 17st 5lbs..........Mujeed 3
Aga S Shah's ch a h Ajax 8st 10lbs..........Kamad 4

Also Ran:—Precious 10st 3lbs, Skylark 9st 1lb, Vasco 8st 4lbs, Panala II 8st 1lb, Nooman 8st 1lb, Shella 8st 4lbs, Bendigo 7st 11lbs, Witness II 7st 10lbs, Shah 7st 8lbs, Wait-a-while 6st 10lb carried 7st 4lbs.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed).

Betting.—2 to 1 against Eed, 3 to 1 Ajax, 5 to 1 Bendigo, 6 to 1 Vasco, 8 to 1 Precious and Makhool and tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Bandit led out on the rails with Vasco, and Bendigo outside almost in a line. At the bend Bandit left them and Eed came outside coming second on rounding and getting on terms he wore the other down beating Bandit and won by a length and a half same between next two. Ajax very close after coming late on the outside. Time—2mins 7secs.

The February Plate.—Winner, Rs 500; second, Rs 200; third, Rs 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr P B Avasia's ch c g Presbyterian, 8st......Vining 1
The Hon A Hill Trevor and Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's b a m m Balayeuse 7st 10st..........Ames 2
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist 7st 8lbs..........W H Ross 3
Mr John Morris br aus g Vocalist 7st 8lbs...J Trenoweth 4

(Winner trained by C Bleach.)

Betting:—Evens Presbyterian, 5 to 2 Vocalist, 9 to 2 Balayeuse, 6 to 1 Harpist.

The Race:—Vocalist jumped out by a length from Presbyterian and Balayeuse, the former on the rails. Vocalist increased his lead by half a length and Presbyterian came out diminishing the gap to under a length at the bend. Here Vocalist went wide and Balayeuse jumped in on the rails. Presbyterian came fast and passing in front of Vocalist the black bumped Balayeuse badly and fell back. Harpist came fast on the outside but could not beat Balayeuse. Presbyterian won comfortably by a length and a quarter, head between next two. Time:—1 min 15secs.

The New Comers' Consolation Plate.—Winner Rs 200; second Rs 100; third Rs 50. For Arabs landed since 1st July, 1906, which have not won flat race value Rs 150 or over. W A reduced 3lbs Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 5lbs Distance—6 furlongs

Mr G K's ch a h Kalee Charan, 8st..........Melsom 1
Mr Abdul Mohsin Mana's ch a h Madras, 8st 3lbs carried 8st 6lbs..........Foster 2
Mr A M Ameer's g a h Poseidon, 8st..........Yussuff 3
Mr Syed Daya's ch a h Ilbas, 7st 4lbs..........Native 4

Also Ran.—Must Win 8st 8lbs, Muftakhar 8st 8lbs, Tunyyar 8st 3lbs, Madras 8st 3lbs, carried 8st 6lbs, Krushan 8st, Come Soon 8st, Kawakib 8st, Tardeo 8st, Roshan 8st, Chum Chuman 7st 9lbs

(Winner trained by Shaik Kassum.)

Betting:—2 to 1 against Krushan, 5 to 1 Kalee Charan and Muftakhar, 6 to 1 Idbas, 8 to 1 Must Win, tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Kawakib led out, then later gave way to Kalee Charan and Krushan, the former with a slight lead. At the bend Kallee Charan increased his lead and Madras passed Krushan who was done with. Kalee Charan stayed on and won very easily by a length and three-quarters, a length and a quarter between next two; the favourite eased. Time:—1 min 23secs.

The Vehar Plate.—Winner Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 13/3 and under.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr N B Tirvadekar's ch a h Plassey, 7st 4lbs cd 7st 6lbs..........Heeroo 1
Mr Haji Suleman's b a h Gaucho, 7st 3lbs carried 7st 4lbs..........Mujeed 2
Mr Vaid's g a h Zurriff, 7st 7lbs..........Melsom 3
Mr S N Mahomed's g a h Darby, 9st..........Vining 4

Also Ran:—Scimitar 9st 7lbs; Creditor 8st 11lbs; Young Gazelle 8st 5lbs; Sabig 8st 3lbs; Sahoon 7st 8lbs; Dhaman 7st; Musket 6st 12lbs; Bourbon 6st 10lbs.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.)

Betting:—2 to 1 against Plassey, 4 to 1 Zurriff, 6 to 1 Sahoon, Sabig and Darby, tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Zurriff jumped away with a three length lead but soon came back to his field who were bunched, Plassey leading Sahoon. Gaucho came up at the bend with Darby but Heeroo kept Plassey going under the whip and won by a length. Zurriff came at the finish and got within half a length of Gaucho with others close up. Time:—1 min 8 secs.

The third Beginners' Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1906, which have not won flat race value Rs. 150 or over, 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs; W I Distance—1/2 mile.

Mr Abdul Razak bin Abdul Rehman's g a h Fadil. 7st 4lbs..........Abdoola 1
Mr G K's b a h Madrid, 8st 11lbs..........Melsom 2
Mr Yusuf Dakayel's b a h Maluan, 7st 10lbs carried 8st..........Oomerkhan 3
Mr Battshalla Essack's b a h Advancement, 8st 11lbs..........Williams 4

Also Ran:—Company 8st 11lbs., Lisbon 8st. 11lbs Phiroz 8st. 11lbs., Elector 8st. 8lbs., Seracab 7st. 2lbs Sheehab 7st. 4lbs., Toy 7st, 1lb. carried 7st. 6lbs.

(Winner trained by Saleh Dakeel.)

Betting:—6 to 4 against Toy, 4 to 1 Lisbon and Malaun, 6 to 1 Madrid, 8 to 1 Sheehab and tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Madrid jumped out, Toy in the ruck, followed by Maluan and this remained to the distance where Maluan made Melson use the whip but when he had settled Malaun, Abdoola came outside on Fadil and passing Madrid won a good race by three-quarters; half between next two. Time:—55secs.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 2.

Lucknow is wearing quite its old familiar aspect. The Civil Service Cup expect to bring in a large gathering. Of course to-day evinced no concern for this absence. Of the Horse Races that were arranged for to-day, they were appreciably satisfied with the excellent sport provided by the six events set down on the Card. The attendance on the Course was fully up to the Cup Meeting standard, and the executive, in having splendid arrangements through every detail, are entitled to no small praise. The unanimous verdict of the public is that we witnessed a splendid day's racing.

Among the distinguished people present were Sir John Hewett; General and Lady Elliot; the Maharaja of Cooch Behar and his two sons; the Kour Sahib of Patiala, besides several leading members of Calcutta Society.

The racing was ideal in the sense that every event was won by the popular supporters of racing and soldiers—Colonel Stistod securing two events through Robinson's fine horsemanship.

The Steeple Chase was a fine spectacle and Wales under the pilotage of Charrington of the Royal Dragoons won, Wallace just finding the distance too long.

The Maiden Plate gave us some slight insight into the chances of the two candidates for the Civil Service Cup. Coin II, though heavily penalized to-day, hardly made a show to justify any hopes of her winning. The strong run made by The Butler at the finish encourages one to expect he will run into place on Monday. Besides these manifestations some responsible people have at length to show their hands and a reliable market has been established over the Cup race.

The owner of Circus Girl has backed her for a large sum all through the lists, and she is now quoted as first favourite. Veera is well and is doing steady work, and it is expected will, with The Butler, make a big bid for place in the Cup Race.

The weather has suddenly taken a turn for the better, and it is very cold now.

PONY HURDLES.

Norton's Daphne, 10st 5lbs..........P Morrison 1
Major Williamson and Mr. Brandreth's Irish, 10st 5lbs..........C Hoyt 2
Thaker Sri Pal Singh's Elsie, 8st 3lbs. (carried 8st 9lbs)..........Northmore 3
Requard's Small Scotch, 9st 7lbs. (carried 9st 10lbs) McMillan 4

Also ran: Nurse Kitty 11st 10lbs; Bull's Eye 9st 10lbs and Pinfire 9st 7lbs. (Carried 9st 8lbs.)

Betting:—Evens Bull's Eye; 3 to 1 against Nurse Kitty; 4 to 1 Daphne; 10 to 1 Pinfire: 12 to 1 Irish and 20 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Irish showed the way over the first hurdle, then Pinfire went to the front followed next in order by Nurse Kitty, Irish and Bull's Eye, with Small Scotch lying in the rear. At the mile post Nurse Kitty joined Pinfire and at the six furlongs the leaders went back to their field and all were in a cluster. Then turning for home Daphne drew to the front and came away an easy winner by two lengths from Irish and with half a length between the second and third, Small Scotch making a close fourth.

Time—4 min and 5 seconds.

Bull's Eye and Pin-fire ran out at the last hurdle.

THE MARTINIERE PLATE.

Fait's Chance 6st 8lbs (carried 6st 10lbs)...Beechan 1
Captain Hill's Cinque Ports 7st 7lbs (carried 7st 8lbs)..........Kaeson 2
Henry's The Ranger 7st 4lbs..........Kadir 3
Colonel Stisted's Modesty 6st 8lbs (carried 7st 2lbs) Manly 4

Also ran: Soheil 10st. 12lbs; Sweet William 8st. 8lbs; Surkhab 7st. 8lbs. and Palmy Days 7st. 2lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 against each Soheil and Sweet William; 4 to 1 Cinque Ports; 5 to 1 The Ranger and Palmy Days and 12 to 1 the others.

The Race.—The Ranger closely attended by Surkhab and Palmy Days cut out work from the rest of the field. All went well up till at the five furlongs Surkhab fell back and at the half mile Palmy Days was done with. Then from the home turn Chance and Cinque Ports joined The Ranger and from the distance Chance drew away and won by two lenghts; the same with the second and third and three lengths between the third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 24 seconds.

THE LUCKNOW MILITARY CHASE.

Beaumont's Wales 11st. 1lb..........Mr. Charrington 1
Pritchard's Spectacles 10st. 4lbs. (carried 10st. 5lbs.) ....Owner 2
Sandbach's Wallace 10st 4lbs (carried 10st 8lbs) Owner 3

Also ran: Goodwin 10st. 4lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Wales; 5 to 1 against Goodwin; 6 to 1 Wallace and 10 to 1 Spectacles.

The Race:—Wallace rushed off with a lead followed in order by Spectacles, Wales and Goodwin. After four fields Wales took second place behind Wallace who continued to lead, till the six furlongs from home Wales caught up and drawing to the front sailed home an easy winner by four lengths. Spectacles stayed out Wallace by eight lengths.

Time:—5 mins 8 secs.

THE JEHANGIRABAD PLATE.

Colonel Stisted's Sublime 9st 1lb..........Robinson 1
Captain Bennett's Pardon 9st 10lbs..........Bray 2
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Mooslat 8st 13lbs...Southall 3
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Machine Gun 8st 7lbs (carried 8st 8lbs)..........Captain Winter 4

Also ran:—Musrat 8st 8lbs and Wareed 8st (carried 8st 4lbs.)

Betting:—Evens Sublime; 2 to 1 against Mooslat; 6 to 1 Pardon; 8 to 1 Musrat and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Mooslat attended by Sublime jumped off in front, then from the quarter mile Sublime came to the front and held a clear lead till in the rails Pardon came in strong with a run and got up to Sublime's quarters, but Robinson calling on Sublime he drew out and won by three quarters of a length with a neck between the second and third and four lengths between the third and fourth. Time—54 2/5secs.

THE MAIDEN PLATE.

Colonel Stisted's Forget-me-not 10st 11lb...Robinson 1
P K Butler's The Butler 8st 5lbs..........C Hoyt 2
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Sago 7st 3lbs..........Fraser 3
Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Coin II 11st..........Firth 4

Also ran:—Little Dolly 9st 4lbs and Dainty Lady 8st 5lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Coin II; 3 to 1 against Forget-me-not; 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

The Race:—After some delay at the post they got off level and soon after Forget-me-not took a clear lead which she kept to within the distance, where The Butler and Sago came up strong, but Forget-me-not by fine riding stayed on and won by half a length with a neck between the second and third Machine Gun making a good fourth.

Time: 58 2/5 seconds.

THE GREAT OUDH HANDICAP.

Captain Winter's Whirlwind 6st 8lbs. carried 6st 10lbs..........Beechan 1
Wood and Badger's William Rufus, 9st 2lbs......Bray 2
Sydney Smith's Palmy Days 6st 7lbs..........Kader 3
William's Avatar 9st 3lbs..........C Hoyt 4

Also ran: Amar 10st 10lbs; Soheil 10st 3lbs; Hagard 9st 12lbs; and Sublime 7st 2lbs.

Betting:—5 to 2 against William Rufus; 2 to 1 Hagard; 4 to 1 Whirlwind; 7 to 1 Soheil and Avatar and 12 to 1 the others.

The Race—Hagard and Avatar closely attended by William Rufus led out from the start and at the home turn Hagard held a clear lead to the distance where he fell back and William Rufus, Palmy Days and Avatar were left in front, till near the rails Whirlwind came with a strong challenge and overhauling the leaders won by two lengths with three lengths between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 23 2/5 seconds.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE Cross Roads, Melon Ground, was the place arranged for the meet of the hounds yesterday morning, and a large number of people assembled there as the dawn was slowly breaking. It was quite the coolest morning we have had so far this season, and as the ground was covered with a heavy dew, the conditions were delightful and pointed to a fast gallop. The brushwood in the direction of Jackal Hill was the first place to be drawn, and the pack immediately owned to the scent of a jackal. Hounds piloted us over a pleasant stretch of rice fields almost as far as the village of Chuckla, but swung to the right when nearing the houses, and went straight up over the hill. After successfully managing to scramble over some terribly stony ground, and being able to jump 3 or 4 good cactus fences, we followed the pack down the hill on the far side into the Bomanwadi Valley. The pack continued to move at great speed up to the village of Bomanwari, and by leaving the hamlet on our left the chase was kept up for a long distance over some of the biggest paddy bunds in the country. Many of these big banks necessitated our horses jumping really big, but these ridges of solid earth are all fair jumps, and add greatly to the enjoyment of cross country riding in the Isle of Salsette. At no great distance from the Andheri Road hounds hunted their quarry into a very stoutly walled enclosure. Some hard riders were successful enough to take the wall at a fairly low spot, and thereby effected on entrance into the enclosure, but the wall on the far side was an immense one, and after repeated attempts more than one horse absolutely declined to jump it. These imprisoned sprotsmen had preforce to gallop along the enclosure and obtain an exit through a gate opening on to the Andheri Road. The majority of the hunt however did not attempt to get into the enclosure. Some kept to the left of it along the road, whilst others made their way round on the right, and both sections were able to hit off the pack without difficulty on the far side of this severely walled-in garden. Hounds were running at great speed, and we had in consequence to ride our hardest to keep pace with them. The hunt extended over some pleasant grass lands, fenced with large cactus hedges, straight for the Backwater, and it seemed as if it was the jackal's intention to make for the big hills in the direction of Kurla, but on reaching the stream he evidently preferred not to cross, as the pack turned sharp to the left and absolutely raced through the long mango tope parallel with the water as far as the big stone Bridge on the Andheri Road. Across this road went the hounds without any hesitation, and through a long orchard on the other side, eventually emerging into more open country. The jackal was doubtless making for what used to be a fairly easy ford across the water, but on reaching this well known spot found the river in flood, and as apparently he was not anxious to swim across the stream hounds were able to put an end to him. This sudden and unusual depth of water at this season of the year has been probably caused by the erection of a large stone dam some distance further down the stream. Cart tracks and foot paths lead down to this particular part of the backwater, where horsemen have always been able to cross it, but if anybody should attempt to do so at the present time, inevitable grief would certainly be the result. The run had lasted for something like 25 minutes, and the pace all through was fast. The brush was presented to a lady, who lives many miles up country, but very sportingly is a frequent follower of our hounds in spite of the long and weary railway journey from her home to Santa Cruz and back. Amidst general gratification the Master handed the mask to a gentleman who has only recently taken to riding, and by doing so, somewhat late in life, has shown a very keen sporting spirit. There still being time at our disposal the pack was taken back to Sahar, and the covert close to the Tulsi Pipe was drawn. Hounds got on to the line of a jackal at once, in fact so quickly that those gentlemen, who were changing their horses, had the utmost difficulty to get away with the pack at all. The run however was only a very short one, as the pack chopped the jackal in some brushwood after going not more than about three quarters of a mile. The pack was then taken to the woods beyond Andheri, and were cast about in every likely spot to almost as far as Marole, but no other jackal could be found. Doubtless the increasing strength of the sun made it very difficult for any scent to lie, as most of the dew had by this time disappeared.

JACKAL.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT.)

Again we have to record an afternoon of disappointing and fluky breezes. It really looks as if the hard weather division were never going to have a chance at all of showing what they can do.

Things looked decidedly well after lunch as a brisk breeze was getting up and the first yachts to get under way were lying over to it nicely but after a little it steadied down again to our usual gentle zephyr which we are getting so sick of.

The first race on the programme was for the D Class, starting at 3 p.m. Only the three boats from Butcher Island turned out, a disappointment to everyone after the good entry for this race the last time it was sailed. We suppose that the way in which the Swin "wiped the floor" with her opponents last time was too much for them. Possibly it might encourage this class if the Sailing Committee were to arrange conditions which will enable all competitors to win and thus avoid the bitter pangs of disappointment.

The Swin timed her start nicely and came over at a fine pace with the Swale not far behind. The Invicta seemed to be shorthanded and was in heavy trouble at gunfire being firmly in irons and apparently trying to back over the line. She got away about three minutes late and nothing daunted went away after the other two setting sails in her usual liberal and whole-hearted fashion wherever they could be got to stick. All three held on along the shore to keep out of the tide, the Swale overdoing it a bit. They finally squared away for Tucker Beacon with the wind right aft and rounded it in close company, with the Swin still in the lead. It was a reach up to the red channel buoy and they all made good speed, Invicta making up some of the time lost at the start. It was a jibe round the buoy and a run down to North Karanja buoy. With any other boats the evolution of squaring away for a run is a simple one and can be dismissed in a few words but the sporting Sappers do not take things so lightly. As soon as their booms were safely over all hands set to work with an energy well worthy of imitation and increased the canvas of their ships with all the ingenuity usually associated with the name of their Corps. A detailed description of the sails set is beyond my humble pen. Dumb admiration mingled with respect for the triumph of mind over matter is all that remains.

The Swale passed the Swin half way down to the buoy and had a nice lead on rounding while the Invicta was well inside her time. Soon after rounding the Swale missed stays and got into irons, letting the Swin past, and could not recover from her error. The Swin, sailed with good judgment, worked away steadily and won easily.

The B Class were the next on the programme and only three were ready to race. Yellow Peril was first over the line with Sayonara close behind. Pixie had more speed on and caught up quickly on the other two. She soon had a try for the others weather and let herself in for a pretty little luffing match in which she lost more than she gained. She got the lead before getting to Tucker Beacon and kept it all through. Yellow Peril should have had a fine chance on the long reach to the Red Channel buoy and the run back to North Karanja but did not seem to be sailing at all up to form. She was held all the way by Sayonara in spite of the choppy sea. Pixie kept on the even tenour of her way making no mistakes and steadily increasing her lead, winning a well earned victory by five minutes from Sayonara and by more than quarter of an hour from yellow Peril.

The A Class were the next to start and all four turned out. Sapphires start was beautiful, placed nicely on the weather end of the one and with plenty of way on, she timed it almost to a second and went away looking like a picture. Melody and Eileen followed more or less even while Turquoise had not returned from an expedition in shore and was very late.

Eileen went to the front soon after the start and was nearly three minutes to the good at Tucker Beacon. Melody did very well on the broad reach and was close on Sapphire's heels at the turn. It was a free reach up to the W. N. W. buoy and Melody commenced operations by making a badly judged attempt to pass to windward of Sapphire. This, Sapphire naturally did not approve of and a luffing match ensued which Melody got the worst of. At the first buoy, Eileen had added nearly two minutes to her lead while Melody had been dropped by Sapphire. Turquoise was going well but some distance astern. Spinnakers were set for the next leg and they jibed round the top buoy in the same order. Everything was set that would draw for the broad reach to North Karanja buoy and Sapphire and Melody made a fine showing holding Eileen well. Turquoise had also been going well and all were within their time of Eileen. It was a dead beat home and Eileen started off in great style to try and work off her heavy impost. The wind was dropping and decidedly fluky and she made wonderfully good going, gaining about eight minutes on Sapphire on the short piece of windward work. Melody also improved her pace and sailing with good judgment made two minutes on Sappire. Turquoise was also well suited by the windward work and made up a lot of lost ground but not enough to catch Melody. Melody won with Turquoise second.

Thers was an excellent entry of nine boats for the small class race and all the nine faced the music. As usual it is almost impossible to say who was first over the line but Maud must have run it as close as any. Meg had most pace on and quickly cleared out of the ruck. Tomtit was not fortunate and allowed herself to become the leeward boat of a line of four or five, an unfortunate position from which she could not extricate herself Meg was first down to the buoy with Jean next. The next to arrive was Lapwing, but she, unfortunately for herself did not run the buoy fine enough and Maud chipped in cutting her out, followed by Coralie. Midget tried experiments with the buoy and succeeded in making it revolve on its axis with some rapidity which must have been most gratifying. Having attained this result she hauled down her flag followed the race as a spectator.

It was a fetch to the Cross Island buoy across a strong tide and Meg went a way in the lead followed by Tomtit. Jean went off sailing free at a good pace and profited thereby. Clutha tried for Lapwing's weather seon after rounding and the two had a pinching match from which Clutha retired in disgust.

Meg was first round the Cross Island buoy with Tomtit not far behind. Jean was next and the rest followed in fairly close order. It was a dead run back to North Karanja across a sluicing tide and Maud made good way being close to Jean at the turn. Lapwing was going badly and after rounding went off down harbour on her own while the rest stood on up towards Cross Island. Near Middle Ground the boats began to come together again, Clutha, Maud, Lapwing, and Jean foregathering. The first named three then set to work at one of their customary boats of cross attacking and an interesting struggle ensued. Jean crossed Lapwing, and the latter passed in front of Maud-Clutha was well clear of Lapwing and Level with Jean. Lapwing beat Jean and then stood after Clutha, just beating her close in to home. Maud tried a tack up harbour a bit, went a little too far as did Jean. Clutha went down a short way before tacking for the line and lost a little more, nearly letting Maud up on her at the finish. Meanwhile Meg and Tomtit had been engaged in their accustomed duel with their usual keenness and right up to the finish the race was fought out. Tomtit made up some of her leeway on the beat in and hung doggedly on to Meg, both boats being sailed for every ounce they were worth. It only needed a momentary lapse or the slightest error of judgment on the part of Meg's skipper and Tomtitwould have been passed, but Meg's Skipper is nat given to making mistakes as many of us know to our cost and he added another to his long list of class prizes.

On the handicap Jean took a well-earned first place having sailed most consistently throughout. She has improved a great deal of late and should do better still as her sails go on improving. Valkyrie had been going very well all the way and was never far behind, taking the second prize from Maud by seven seconds.

The motor-boatists, if that is the proper way to describe them, nearly came up to the scratch last Friday. Two boats entered for the sweepstakes but alas! only one was ready for the fray. When the subject of motor boat racing was first mooted, fears were expressed lest "a crowd of motor boats rushing along at full speed" might interfere with other racing. Where, oh where, is that crowd. Rude people now say that they won't race because they can't as ten miles is too far for them to go at a stretch without a breakdown but we think this is a libel.

Next Saturday will be the second of the series of Challenge Cup races and all good yachts men will pray for a breeze. There will also be races for all the other classes including that for non-racing yachts. We fear it is hoping against hope, to look forward to more entries for this class. After all it is much less trouble to drift aimlessly round the harbour with a good supply of liquid refreshment on board than to go to all the trouble of setting sails smartly and getting one's boat into trim with the chance of losing an entrance fee of two whole rupees for one's pains.

A CLASS HANDICUP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time H. M. S.
Eileen	Scr	N N Wadia	3 30	5 32 48	2 2 48
Sapphire	15 30	Capt Muter and Mr R H H Hopkins	3 30	5 46 29	2 0 59
Turquoise	31 0	Mr F J Preston	3 30	5 50 21	1 59 21
Melody	25 0	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 30	5 48 59	1 53 50

Course No 20 = 12·5 miles—1st Prize won by Melody and 2nd Prize won by Turquoise saves entrance fee. Wind N W Strength Light Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

TOMTIT AND C HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Meg	Scr	Mr C H Byrne	3 40	6 8 15	2 28 15
Lapwing	6 30	Capt Gillespie,	3 40	6 16 58	2 30 28
Maud	10 0	Officers, R E	3 40	6 18 9	2 28 9
Midget	12 30	Officers, R A	3 40	Did not finish.	
Coralie	11 30	Mr E G Watson	3 40	6 21 21	2 29 51
Jean	15 30	Mr A C H MacLean	3 40	6 19 32½	2 24 2½
Tomtit	Scr	Mr J C Brooks	3 40	6 9 52	2 29 52
Valkyrie	17 30	Mr H E Johnson	3 40	6 25 2	2 28 2
Cluttea	8 30	Mr J J Welch	3 40	6 17 59	2 29 29

Course No 18 = 8·5 miles—1st Prize won by Jean, 2nd Prize won by Valkyrie; 3rd Prize won by Maud and Class Prize Meg. Wind N W. Strength Light. Time-limit—6-45 p. m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Pixie	4 0	Mr J E Aspinwall	3 15	5 16 51½	1 57 51½
Trixie	4 0	Mr R E Monteath	Did	not	Start.
Yellow Peril	Scr	Capt Lewellin	3 15	5 30 7	2 15 7
Sayonara	4 0	Capt A Bricks and A L Whitell	3 15	5 21 58	2 2 58

Course No. 19 = 9·6 miles—1st Prize won by Pixie, Wind N W Strength Light Time-limit—6 45 p.m.

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Swin	Scr	Mr O C B M Wef	3 0	5 28 18½	2 28 18½
Swale	Scr	do	3 0	5 46 41	2 46 41
Invicta	19 0	do	3 0	5 51 49	2 32 49

Course No 19 = 9·6 miles—1st Prize won by Swin Wind N W Strength Leight Time-limit 6-45 p m.

THE MINTO FETE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Semi-finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS vs. ROYAL WARWICKSHIRES.

A good deal of interest was taken in this game, the first of the semi-finals in the Minto Tournament. There was quite a fair attendance, about a thousand people paying their admission and thoroughly appreciating what turned out to be a splendidly contested game, the result being a draw or two all.

There were no changes in either of the teams and with no wind or sun and the ground in good order, the conditions were very favourable. The Warwicks won the toss and defended the Red Road end. Galletly started the ball for the Gordons and it was soon apparent that the game was going to be of more than ordinary interest. Smart combination exhibited by both the front divisions and the solid and workmanlike defence on either side at once told that good sport was in store. After Hegan had sent a wide from a long shot, a splendid bit of play by the Warwick's right promised well, but Moore being sent behind, the Gordons returned to the attack and Hepburn spoiled a splendid movement by a weak shot which Robertson had no difficulty in clearing. But the Gordons were soon rewarded and good work in which Smith, Began and Galletly participated, resulted in the last named scoring. Then the Warwicks carried the ball down on the left and a good run was spoiled by Ashby shooting wide, and the Gordons again invaded their opposite territory only to be frustrated by Johnstone. A clever individual run by Turrell caused Reilly to leave his post in order to save, and a minute later a free to the Warwicks saw Reilly clearing at the expense of a corner, which, however, was of no avail. But virtue was rewarded. A couple of minutes after this, Phillips, Warwick's centre half, sending in a high shot which Reilly only half cleared, and Turrell taking advantage of the opportunity equalised.

Both teams strove hard to get a lead and a corner to Gordon's looked promising, but Gilchrist was sent behind, and a score of one each completed the first half.

Following the interval, the Warwicks for some time were seen to better advantage and Grice left half played a very prominent part in the game. Inskip put in a lovely centre, but there was nobody up, and after Hepburn had tried a long but unsuccessful shot, the Warwicks again returned to the attack. This was not for long however, as Aitken drove the ball back with a hard kick, and after a spell of give-and-take play, Galletty put the Highlanders ahead with a ripping shot.

The game now assumed a very interesting character and in spite of the Scotsmen playing one short, they were able to hold their own. But as the game wore on, the need of the absent one was felt, and although he again resumed his place in the team the Highlanders practically played ten men. Both goals were visited in turn, and from one of these attacks Moore sent in a long hard shot that Reilly caught and dropped, and after consulting the linesmen the Referee accorded a point.

Nothing further was registered and a splendid game resulted in a draw of two all Both teams were good in every department and the re-play next Monday should draw a good crowd,

The sides were Gordons:—Reilly goal Aitken and Reid backs; Spence, Graham and Dunleavy, half backs; Smith, Hegan, Gallety, Hepburn and Gilchrist forwards.

Warwicks:—Robertson, goal; Stroud and Johnstone backs; Thomas, Phillips and Grice half backs; Smith, Moore, Turrell, Ashby and Inskip forward.

Referee—Corpl Byatt of the Royal Warwick Fusiliers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3.

The Royal Scots met the Manchesters yesterday. The latter were the favourites, but the Scots played a better game with a margin of only one goal and this was scored in the first quarter of an hour. The result was—

Royal Scots..........One goal.
Manchesters..........nil.

THE BOXING TOURNAMENT.

There was a large attendance at the Boxing Tournament, including Lord Kitchener. The chief fight of middle weights did not come off, Holloway, of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers having injured his thumb and scratched.

The following are the details of the evening's fights.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Cup presented by the Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal. 2nd Round Pte. Mathson of the Seaforth Highlanders (10ts. 11lbs.) beat Corpl. Holloway of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers (11st. 4lbs.)—scratched.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Cup presented by the Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal.

3rd Round.—Private Church of the 1st Royal Sussex Regiment (10st.) beat Private Hookings of the 1st Lincoln Regiment (9st. 9lbs.), who gave up.

Gunner Vickers of the 15th Company R. G. A. (9st. 12lbs.) beat Private Gibbons of the 1st Northampton Regiment (10st.) after fighting an extra round.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Cup presented by the Lady Minto Fancy Fete. 2nd Round.—Lance-Corpl. McLaverty of the 1st Lincoln Regiment (9st.) beat Pte. Carter of the 1st Northampton Regiment (8st. 13lbs.).

BOYS.

B. Class.—Cup presented by the Lady Minto Fancy Fete.

Final.—Boy Poole of the 1st Royal Sussex Regiment (8st. 12lbs.) beat Boy R. Morris of the E. I. R. Volunteers (7st. 8lbs.) after fighting an extra round.

Two special contests were included in the evenings programme.

Driver Betts of the R. F. A. beat Seaman Kelvile of H. M. S. "Perseus" in a six round contest, the latter being knocked out in the third round.

Corporal Strath of the Royal Dragoons (9st. 12lbs.) beat Pte. Deane of 1st Northamptons 10.

The following were the officials of the evening:—

Referee.—Captain Umfreville, Mr. M. R. Sheepshanks and Lieutenant Wise.

Time-keeper Lieutenant Tidewell

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERBAD, FEBRUARY 1.

Futteh Madian presented an animated appearance twice daily by the immense crowds of natives assembled to witness the Tenth Annual Assault-at-arms, given by His Highness the Nizam's Regular Troops, from Monday to yesterday afternoon when the Finals were determined.

The large Shamaina was thronged with ladies who attended to witness the Final, and spectacular events.

The various Committees were very strong, the General Committee being presided over by the Commander of the troops, Colonel Nawab Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, C. I. E., A. D. C.

The Joint Honorary Secretaries, Captain H. F. Chamarette and Lieutenant Mahomed Shaffi, performed their onerous duties as might be expected from two such capable officers.

The prizes were presented by Mrs. Hankin, who was loudly cheered, as was Colonel Nawab Afsur-ul Mulk, Bahadur, Commander of the Nizam's Forces, and Captain H. F. Chamarette.

The following are the results:—

OFFICERS.

Tent-pegging with Lance and Sword,—Mr. H. Green, A. C. Guards, won the former, and Captain Boobukar, Prince's Body Guard, the latter. The same exercise for Native Officers the prize for the Lance fell to Jemadar Mahomed Shaffee, 1st Lancers, and for the Sword to Jemadar Mahmood, African Cavalry Guards. In the same for Non-Commissioned Officers and men, Duffadar Major Tassaduck Hussain, 2nd Lancers, with the Lance was awarded the first prize, and Duffadar Amir Khan, 3rd Lancers, second; with the Sword Corporal Mahbood Nasib, African Cavalry Guards, was first, and Duffadar Ahmed Ali Khan, Golconda Lancers, second.

Heads and Posts, (Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men). Lieut Nagir Ali, 2nd Lancers, was first. In the N. C. O's Class Duffadar Modamed Yasmi, Prince's Bodyguard was first, and Duffadar Iman Khan, 2nd Lancers, second.

Fencing (Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men), Lieut. Shah Mirza Beg, 1st lancers, was first and Duffadar Afsul Ali Khan, Golconda Lancers, second.

Single Sticks. (Officers, Non-Commissioned officers and Men).—First prizes went to Sub-Lieut. V. Bayley, 3rd Infantry, and Duffadar Afzul Ali Khan, Golconda Lancers.

Lime Cutting (Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men)—Lieut. Shah Mirza Beg, 1st Lancers, was first. In the N. C. O.'s Class Duffadar Sufder Khan, 1st Lancers, was first, and Duffadar Kaleel Beg, 3rd Lancers 2nd.

Post Practice with Lance,—Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—Mr. C. Green, African Cavalry Guards was first. In the N.C.O's Class Duffadar Gulam Gouse Khan, 1st Lancers, secured first place, and Duffadar Mahmood Khan, Golconda Lancers, 2nd.

Physical Drill was Won by the 1st Nizam's Infantry.

Gymnastics—Mahomed Mahmood, and Shaik Ahmed, Sarf-ikhas Infantry, first and seconds respectively.

Section Tent Pegging.—Won by First Section, Golconda Lancers.

Jumping Competition—Duffadar Makbool Hoosain, 2nd Lancers was first. Duffadar Ijsata Ali, 1st Lancers, —2nd; Duffadar Mahomed Hoosain, Golconda Lancers, 3rd.

Artillery Driving Competition.—Won by No. 2 Battery.

Musical Ride.—Won by Golconda Lancers.

FINALS.

Section Tent Pegging. (The best out of three Sections). For Officers and the same for Non-Commissioned Officers. In the first Heat of the Officers' Event all three Sections made full points in capital style, the pace and dressing being good, but finally the 1st Lancers won in capital style. The N. C. O's. Prize in this was won by the 3rd Lancers.

Tent-Pegging with Lance with Side Peg (Four Best Men). Won by Wordi Major Ahmed Khan, Golconda Lancers, first, and Ameer Khan, 1st Lancers, 2nd. An extra Competition for tent-pegging for Officers was won in fine style by Lieut. Lefrenais, African Cavalry Guards.

Wrestling on Ponies. African Cavalry Guards versus 2nd Lancers. Won by the former.

Tug-of-War. In this event the 1st Infantry beat the Golconda Infantry. Time 2 min. 55 secs.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana Vs. The Royal Indian Marine.

This fixture was played of on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday afternoon and ended in an easy win for the Gymkhana by 9 wickets and 19 runs.

The most interesting feature of the game was the splendid innings of Major Wigram of Presidency known. The cricket loving-public of Bombay who were on the Maidan on Saturday afternoon were entertained to a very pretty exhibition of batting by the English County-cricketer who carried out his bat for 105. There was form, of course, but the accuracy displayed and the dash with which the over-bound strokes were made, elicited applause and cheers from the spectators. His score of 105 (not out) included sixteen 4's, one 5, and three 6's, remaining 18 were couples and singles. The innings was faultless except a skier in the country field (at 72), which was not accepted. He remained at the wicket for an hour and a quarter. For the Marine, Commander Wilson's faultless innings of 5, was the chief contribution to a total of 170.

The visitors were first at the wicket and in the beginning they did not look comfortable with the attack of Mr. Coombs and Mr. Stileman,. But when Commander Wilson joined Mr. Kapadia and subsequently Mr. Dandekar, the Telegraph showed a decent figure. Their innings closed for 170 at 5 o'clock.

The Gymkhana began their venture with Major Wigram and Mr. C. S. Burns, and a fast run getting game was commenced. At the seventh decade the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Burns returned Mr. Pearcey in the bowlers hands. His contribution was 38. Mr. J. Monteath joined the Major and the latter began in right earnest. The total was carried to 189 at a quarter past six o'clock when the stumps were drawn.

It may be mentioned that the Marine bowlers included among them Mr. Kapadia Presidency fame and Mr. Mahle, the Karachi round-arm left-hand.

The scores were:—

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Mr H Burn b Coombs	0
Mr A L Smith b Coombs	0
Mr S K Divekar b Stileman	[illegible]
Mr S F Pearcey, b Coombs	[illegible]
Mr A E Harold, run out	0
Mr Kapadia, b Coombs	26
Comdr Wilson, b Coombs	51
Mr P Janardhan run out	12
Mr Dandekar c Thompson b Wigram	29
Lt Hallet c Thompson, b Stileman	15
Mr Mehta not out	0
Extras	26
Total	17[illegible]

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mr E E Coombs	14	3	40	6
Mr C G Stileman	11-1	0	39	2
Major Wigram	9	0	34	1
Mr Rhe Phillipe	3	0	30	0
Lt Parry	4	0	11	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Major Wigram not out	105
Mr. C L Burns c and b Pearcey	38
Mr J Monteath, not out	28
Extras	18
Total	189

Mr E E Coombs, Mr C G Stileman, Major Rich, Capt Thompson, Mr Rhe Phillipe, Mr R Peel, Mr F D Parry, Mr Bishop — Did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mr Mahle	11	2	47	0
Mr H Burn	8	0	34	0
Mr Pearcey	6	0	48	1
Mr Kapadia	6	1	33	0
Mr Dandekar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CALCUTTA PAPER CHASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

At the Paper Chase this morning the number of ladies were few, but there was a large attendance of men. At the first mud wall Great Heart who was leading refused badly and held up half a dozen of the field. Mr. Ross then took command and led all the way winning easily from Mr. Ballantyne. Turk is a magnificent jumper and is equally pleased to jump them standing, trotting or galloping, but unfortunately he has, we believe, won too much to be eligible for the Paper Chase events. The final order was as follows:—

1. Mr. Ross on Turk.
2. Mr. Ballantyne on Fairy.
3. Mrs. Lamond Walker on Detective.
4. Mr. Roland Pugh on Great Heart.
5. Mr. Halliday on Reddigore.
6. Mr. Pauntley on Ladbury, followed by Mr. Antram on Myrene, Mr. Levetus on Jorrocks, Major Brooke, Captain Learmouth, Mr. Ralli, Captain Holden on Lord Harry and Captain Fitzgerald.

There was a fair sized field for the Pony Chase and Mr. Bell Irving led off at a good pace, closely followed by Mr. W. Muir and Mr. Evers. These three outdistanced the field altogether, and they came out over the last mud wall with no body else in sight. At the last hurdle, Mr. Evers was leading and Mr. Bell Irving was a good second; but either owing to heavy ground or to taking off too soon the latter's pony came a cropper over the hurdle and rolled over his rider's legs, but without any results. The order was as follows:—

1. Mr. Evers on Branga.
2. Mr. W. Muir on Clarice.
3. Mr. Antram on Blasea.
4. Captain Holder on Path-finder.
5. Mr. Macdonald on Zig-Zag.
6. Mr. Barrow on Puck, followed by Mr. Pauntley, Captain Elges and Mrs. Stokes. The course was a tricky one and fairly long, but contained very few jumps, there being only eight in all which was perhaps just as well as the horses seemed to have found going quite as much as was good for them.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 2.

5 to 2 against Circus.
4 to 1 against each Coin, Wal and Matin Bell.
10 to 1 Sis., First Bell, Plover, Lorette and The Butler.
12 to 1 Claribell.
20 to 1 Parlour Maid and Flo.
30 to 1 Veera.

FIRE ON THE GERMAN LINER "SEYDLITZ."

Additional Particulars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JANUARY 28.

The following are additional particulars of the fire on the German China Mail Liner "Seydlitz" on Friday. It was at daybreak on Friday that those on board first detected the fire in the hold, some smoke being seen issuing from the ventilators in the fore part of the ship. The Captain immediately ordered steam to be turned into the hold, but this did not have the desired effect and towards ten o'clock in the morning the smoke had considerably increased. The hatches were then opened and water was pumped into the hold. The cargo continued to burn, and as the fire was in the forehold of the vessel, the Captain had the cargo removed to the vicinity of the bulk heads, so as to prevent the spread of the fire. At midday the "Seydlitz" was exactly 507 miles away from Colombo, and the smoke was still increasing while a few jets of flame were visible in the hold. At one o'clock the third class passengers who had their baggage in the forecastle where the kits of the sailors also were, were told to go to the second-class deck. The fire at this stage, however, had assumed such proportions that the removal of their baggage was rendered impossible by the smoke and heat in the forecastle, and it had to be left to its fate. About half-past-one the Captain signalled to H. M. S. "Diadem" which hove in sight, to come alongside in case of assistance being needed. By three o'clock matters had assumed such a serious aspect that the passengers were requested to pack their cabin trunks and prepare to leave the ship.

The man-of-war, on the request being made, hove to alongside and the transhipment of passengers took place, by means of the "Diadem's" boats. The lady passengers were sent off first and eventually all were removed to the "Diadem," and afterwards the mail bags carried by the "Seydlitz" were transferred. Passengers were allowed to carry a hand bag each to the "Diadem" where they were received with cordial hospitality by the Commander and Officers of the vessel who did their best to accommodate them in the restricted space at their disposal. The officers and crew remained on the "Seydlitz," and when transhipment had been effected about half-past-four the Captain of the liner asked the "Diadem" to kindly steam alongside in case an emergency arose. At that time the Seydlitz, showed a heavy list to starboard. When night came the smoke seemed to be still increasing and flames were to be distinctly seen issuing from the hold. At drawn in the morning the forecastle was ablaze smoke and flames were emerging from the ventilators. The "Diadem" had sent signallers on board the other ship and conversation was kept up between the two all day long. Towards evening the Captain of the "Seydlitz" signalled that the fire was under control and that he was going to steam as fast as he could for Colombo, and in case of his not being able to get a pilot outside he would have to wait until daybreak to get into the harbour. The passengers were requested to be ready on arrival at Colombo to go back to the "Seydlitz" at seven in the morning. By half-past-nine another signal had been received from the "Seydlitz," stating that the fire had again broken out more seriously than before. The two vessels shortly after got in sight of Galle lighthouse and the Captain of the "Seydlitz" decided to run into Galle harbour. Some difficulty was experienced in getting a pilot but eventually one came alongside. The "Seydlitz" signalled to the "Diadem" that the passengers' baggage would be forwarded on the following day. The passengers were most hospitably entertained on board H. M. S. "Diadem." A dance was arranged for them on Friday night and dancing also took place on the following night:

A collection was made amongst the passengers towards the Trafalgar Fund and the Navy Orphan Fund in recognition of the kindness of the "Diadem," and £85 was realised.

LIST OF COLOMBO PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of the passengers for Colombo on board:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Anderson, Mr. F. M. Hicks, Mrs. Caroline E. Haywood, Miss Martha E. Haywood, Miss Mary E. Moffatt, Mr. and Mr. S. Siebenhaner, Miss E. Siebenhaner, Mrs. G M. McGuire, Miss I. A. McGuire, Mr. Chas. W. Frankel, Mr. O. R. F. Crowther, Mr. A. E. Cameron, Mr. R. Pescio, Mr. G. W. H. Albers, Dr. Stamm and Miss Froman. The third-class passengers were removed for safety to the quarters of the second-class prior to being transhipped. They alone were disturbed and they alone suffered loss. The first and second-class passengers suffered no discomfort; their baggage was safe and they were in apparent safety. Several of the third-class passengers have had their luggage destroyed.

Galle, Jan. 27th.—At about 2 o'clock this morning the N.D.L. mail steamer "Seydlitz" from the Far East was reported to be on fire off the port near the bell buoy. The steamer was signalled at 9-30 p.m., and proceeded West-ward. At 10-10 p.m., the staff at Lloyd's Signal Station noticed she was in distress, as she was firing off rockets. H.M.S. "Diadem" was also close by, and exchanging signals. Later on we learnt that the signal to the men-of-war was: "We don't need you any more." The "Diadem" then left. Mr. Bloomfield, Master-Attendant, was duly apprised and lost no time in boarding the steamer. He found that the cargo in Nos. 1 and 2 hatches was on fire, and, having arranged to take the steamer into harbour in the morning, returned on shore. Mr. Halliley, of Messrs. Clark, Spence & Co., Lloyds Agents, also boarded her, and came ashore with the Chief Officer, who communicated with Mr. Steiner, the local Manager of Messrs. Volkart Bros' firm, and arranged for assistance from Colombo. Early in the morning the steamer was brought in and moored alongside the s.s. "Cean Macneil." Crowds of people have been on the ramparts opposite Eglinton House and the Kachcheri all day to catch a glimpse of the burning vessel. Pumping has been going on steadily. At one time it was rumoured that the fire had extended to No. 3 hatch, in which was stored a valuable cargo of tobacco; but this has not been confirmed. In the meantime, all the baggage and bales of tobacco are being discharged. The work is carried on under difficulty owing to the rest heat. The baggage has been sent to Colombo by train to be transhipped to the N. D. L. "Barbarossa." The steam tug "Samson," which was wired for to assist in pumping operations, has just arrived (4 p.m.) The steamer is not lurching now, and to all appearance there is less smoke issuing from the hatches than in the morning.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russel presided at a sitting of the first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on Saturday, when four of the cases on the Calendar were tried before his Lordship and a common jury.

EXPOSING A NEWLY BORN CHILD.

Dwarkubai, a woman, was arraigned for exposing her newly-born child in a gully in Fanaswadi, on 6th November last. Mr. K. B. Dastur, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute as counsel for the Crown. A Policeman on duty saw the child, picked it up, carried it to the Cama Hospital, where it died four days afterwards. The same policeman discovered the mother, by means of information given to him by Champoo girl, and conveyed her to the same Hospital for medical treatment. One of the principal witnesses in the case was Dr. Miss Awabai M. Mehta, House Surgeon of the Hospital in question. She had been summoned to attend, but was not present in court. The Judge ordered urgent messages to be sent to her and adjourning the trial, pending her arrival, he proceeded with the trial of Ganu Bhikhu, who had been indicted for committing mischief by fire. Ultimately, when Dr. Miss Mehta put in her appearance, the Judge asked of her the reason of her not attending the Court in time. She explained that she had an important case; the Judge accepting the explanation, proceeded with the trial. She said, that she had to make certain inquiries from the accused in connection with her professional duties: in the course of these, the accused had informed her of her having given birth to the child.

The Judge: When she made the reply, was there any Policemen present?

Dr. Mehta: No.

The Judge: Did you offer any inducement to her to make the statement she did?

Dr. Mehta: Oh no; I never offered any.

Mr. Dastur having closed the case, the Judge summed-up to the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty against the accused, recommending her to mercy.

The Judge said that, taking the recommendation into consideration, and believing, as he did, that she did not intend in any way to injure the child knowingly, he sentenced her to six months' simple imprisonment.

SETTING FIRE TO A HUT.

Ganu Bhikhu was arraigned for committing mischief by setting fire to a "jawli" hut at Parbhadevi Road, Mahim, on 9th December last. Mr. Jaffarbhoy Rahimtulla, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared as counsel for the Crown. Vaman Narayen, a clerk in a Bombay Court, said he owned an cart, in which was the hut set fire to, and other property. There was a "Satia Narayen" ceremony on the night. Evidence showed that when returning from the ceremony of the "poonja" a party of three persons observed, on nearing the hut, a match struck by some one in the dark. There was a flash, and the match went out. A second time they noticed another match struck, and saw the inflammable jawli of the hut flare-up. Speedy assistance was rendered, and the flames were extinguished. Accused was the person, who was striking the matches from a place of concealment he had hid himself in under the gloom: he was captured, and handed over to the Police. He had been turned out by a man from his house for some petty theft, which, remarked the Judge, constituted the grudge the accused bore, and was indicative of the accused's motive in setting fire to the hut. A verdict of guilty was returned.

Mr. Justice Russell, in passing sentence, remarked that accused had three previous convictions. It was an extremely fortunate circumstance in his favour that no human being was injured, nor was there much damage done to property: had the case been otherwise he would have passed a much severer sentence than he was going to. No doubt, his action was due to the grudge he bore to Vaman: he was sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY IN A SHOP.

Laxman Sadu, was charged with committing burglary in the shop of Jevan Narsi, a tailor, in Bhat Bazar on 14th November, and robbing him of property in cash and currency notes worth Rs. 94. Mr. Tarachund appeared as counsel for the Crown. The Policeman, who had arrested the accused, said his suspicions were aroused on seeing the man, who was well-known, fashionably dressed in a gold embroidered rich velvet cap, in correspondingly fine garments and carrying a hand-bag. He arrested him; examined the hand-bag, which contained cash; made enquiries, and traced the property to the complainant, who identified it as his own. In summing-up to the jury, his Lordship remarked that accused's blazing forth in the gorgeous cap and new clothes proved to be his undoing. Convicting him upon the jury's verdict, the Judge told the accused that in a previous Sessions he had been sentenced to three years: he seemed to have a very bad record indeed. Since 1895 he appeared to have practically lived in jail, the last time he was there being five years. He was now sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mahomedali Sulemanji, and Akram Abas, were tried for attempting to break into the shop of Isufali Ibrahim, a vendor of cutlery in Bangdi Bazar, Abdul Rahman Street, on the night of 18th December. Mr. Gadgil prosecuted as counsel for the Crown.

Yakub Abdula, Policeman, while patrolling his "beat" on the night, espied the first accused hard at work with an augur on a door; while his confederate was equally occupied with working on the wall with a "jemmy." Both were well ahead in accomplishing their work when arrested. This incident, creating a noise, woke up several persons of the locality from their slumbers; they soon ascertained the cause of the hubbub. The first accused pleaded guilty: the second claimed to be tried. He was tried and convicted; and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. About the first accused, his lordship remarked, that he had a series of convictions testified against him. He was a very old offender: and sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Bourt then adjourned till 10-30 a.m. to-day.

ADVENTUROUS DACOITS IN NASIK.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt have disposed of an appeal in a case against Mangia Ulhia, who was in November last convicted by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, of dacoity, and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

In this case the appellant, accused No. 3, and seven others were charged with having attempted to commit dacoity, being at the time armed with deadly weapons. The Sessions Judge remarked it was certain from the evidence that a dacoity was attempted to be committed in the house of Gaojee Patel, a well-to-do cultivator of the village of Wanjoli. Several witnesses spoke of the beleaguering of the house by about eight people and an escalade of the roof by the robbers. That a dacoity was not actually effected, nor the house criminally entered, was due to the prompt assistance of the villagers. There was no reason to doubt that the story was true, and that a dacoity was actually attempted. The evidence connecting the accused with the crime was of very varying nature. All the accused confessed to the taluka magistrate, and adhered to their confessions before the committing magistrate, but retracted in the Sessions Court. Mr. Kennedy said he was unwilling to convict on purely retracted confessions. The second class of evidence was that relating to identification. About Kalu, one of the accused, there could be no question that he was caught in the house while concealing himself. He fell into the house while attempting to escape, and was seized and apparently beaten by the villagers and handed over to the police. A witness, Darku, had ample opportunities of recognising the assailants. He fell into their power and was forced to show them the doors, to accompany them in search of a ladder, to assist in putting the ladder in position, and to ascend to the roof. For a part of the time, there was a lantern lighted. He recognised accused 1 and the appellant, accused 3. On the whole the evidence as to identification was conclusive against some, and strong against 2 and 3, and inconclusive against 4 to 8. The property produced in court consisted of swords and other lethal weapons. Mr. Kennedy thought on the whole that there was ample evidence against 1, 2, and 3, but that except the confessions there was not sufficient evidence to connect the last five accused with the offence. It was uncertain that any deadly weapons were used. Mr. Kennedy found the first three accused guilty, including the appellant, and sentenced them each to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The other five were acquitted and discharged.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL DISMISSAL.

Judgment of The Appeal Court.

In the High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar have disposed of an appeal filed by Jehangir Beharanji and others, appellants and defendants, against a judgment of Mr. Justice Russell, delivered on 2nd August, by which Rs. 1585 were awarded to Aramvayat Armuga Sabhapatti Mudeliar, respondant and plaintiff who had claimed to be the managing director of the Deccan Pressing and Ginning Company, Limited, and had contested the authority of the defendants to oust him from his position, on the ground among others of some of them having been appointed to the Board of Directors of the Company, under circumstances which he averred, completely invalidated their appointment. The amount was awarded by Mr. Justice Russell as salary due to him for the time when he looked after the affairs of the Company. Respondent was ordered to pay the cost of the appellants, if any occasioned to them by the misjoinder of causes by him. Each party ortherwise was to bear his own costs. From this Judgment the present appeal was filed before their Lordships. Appellants had admitted the liability of the Company to pay to the respondent his salary for looking after its affairs: but they contested his setting himself up as a managing director, who could not be removed by them from service by a resolution. The case has been reported in these columns. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. P. J. Padshah, and Mr. Jaffarbhoy Rahimtulla, instructed by Messrs. Unwalla and Pherozeshah, appeared for the appellants: Mr. M. A. Jinnah, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira, and Dewan, appeared for the respondent.

The Chief Justice pronounced the judgment of the Court. He said there was no doubt in his mind that the real purpose of the respondent in instituting the proceedings in the Lower Court was to establish his right of holding the office of the local managing director of the Company free from any liability of dismissal. He had alleged that he was appointed as such to superintend all the up-country factories. Later, he received a letter of dismissal. The principal question which cropped-up was: Whether the legal result of the letter was the dismissal of the respondent from the service of the Company? Contentions had been advanced on his behalf that he was managing-director within the meaning of the Company's Articles of Association: as a result of it, he averred, he was entitled to hold the office, independently of any liability of his being ousted by the directors from it. Mr. Jinnah had started with the theory that the exemption of Behramji Framji from the disqualifying clause, claimed for the respondent the right to stand in Behramji's shoes. But in the opinion of the Chief Justice, the circumstance were such, that Behramji had left no shoes for Mr. Jinnah's client to stand in. The "Articles" involved an inconsistency, which was limited to the case of Behramji, who was notwithstanding the limit placed on the number of directors, was to be the additional local managing director. There was some reason for it: Beheramji was one of the founders, the other being Rao Bahadur Sabhapatty Mudeliar, whose nephew the respondent was. Why should the Appeal Court Judges hold that when the connection of Mr. Beheramji with the Company as its local managing-director ceased, the anomaly should be allowed to continue in the matter of the respondent? There was no such permanent position to which the respondent could lay claim as an incumbent, free from the liability of removal. He had worked as an employe: the Company was willing to remunerate him for his services; but declined to make any payment which would lead to a recognition of his position as local managing-director. There could be no doubt he was legally and properly dismissed. The letter of dismissal was written by the Secretaries and agents under the directions of the gentlemen, purporting to be the directors: it was a valid letter, and a good one under the "articles." He was not entitled to get his remuneration up to the date of his filing the plaint; it was payable to him for the actual period of his service, and an additional month's pay, in lieu of notice. The Company was at all times willing to pay him that. Mr. Justice Russell's decree was consequently varied by limiting its operation on the Company only. As against the other appellants, the decree must be dismissed with costs. Though the Appeal Court Judges had awarded to the respondent Rs. 1,585 for his services to the Company, by a decree against the Company; still, he must pay the costs of the Company, both of the suit and the appeal: he must also pay costs of the appellants—Jehangir Beheramji, Rustom N Vachhaghandhi, Dattatray B Chitnisand M Ramanjulu Naidu, both of the suit and the appeal. Cross objections, having not been urged, were dismissed with costs. Costs to be set off against the decretal amount awarded.

CLAIM FOR RS. 5,100.

Possession of a House.

In the High Court, Their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, disposed of a suit instituted by the appellant, Ismail Hassan Mansur and another, who were the original defendants, against the respondent and original plaintiff, Ajam Hussain Mansur for recovering possession of a house valued at Rs. 5,100. Mr. Branson with Messrs Nadirshah and H. C. Coyaji appeared for the appellants, the respondent being represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad with Mr. M. N. Mehta.

The circumstances of the case are that the respondent claims the house by virtue of a sale deed passed by his uncle on the 9th June 1893 and a subsequent deed of gift passed by his uncle in respect of the same house on the 1st May 1895. The seller and the donor Hafesji died on the 6th December 1896, and after the sale and gift he had been living in the house in dispute. After him his widow, Katija, continued to live in the house till her death on 2nd December 1901, when the present appellants, who are her brother and sister have taken forcible possession of it, excluding the respondent entirely from it.

The original suit was decided by Mr. J. E. Modi, the 1st class Subordinate Judge of Surat who ordered defendants [appellants] to give up possession of the house.

Aggrieved by this decision, the appellants have presented this appeal. Their grounds of objection among others are that the Lower Court has erred in holding that respondent had become owner of the house under instrument dated 9th June; that the Lower Court erred in holding that the alleged gift by Hafesji to respondent was valid in law; and that the alleged gift was not complete and valid.

The case coming on for hearing Their Lordships observed that the title of the plaintiff rested on a deed of gift of the 1st of May 1895 expressed to be passed by the owner of the properly Hajee Ismail, the Plaintiff's uncle, and the genuineness of that deed was not questioned. But it is said that the deed of gift was not complete by those formalities which the Mahomedan Law requires; in other words, that there was no such delivery of possession as is necessary. That Hajee Ismail intended to make a gift, and further that he obtained advice with a view to ascertaining what was necessary, and that all that he was advised to do for the purpose of giving validity to the gift was effected. He was given to understand that there should be possession, and that for that purpose he should leave the house temporarily. That was done by him.

Their Lordships were also satisfied that his wife also left the house as well as himself.

Then it is clear that the deed of the 1st. May 1895 was executed while Hajee Ismail was absent from the house. The deed was handed over to the plaintiff, the present donee. The key of the house was also given to him.

But it was said that there is no clear evidence that he went into possession. But looking at the issues their Lordships cannot see that there was any contest intended to be raised as to the delivery of possession, because the issues as to the validity of the gift are the third and the fourth in which nothing is said as to delivery of possession, and it is probably for that reason that the evidence as to possession beyond the acceptance of the key is not as precise as it might have been.

There is evidence that the plaintiff did go to the house and took the furniture contained in it; but in the circumstances of the case their Lordship think that the Subordinate Judge was justified in coming to the conclusion that the provisions of the Mahomedan Law as to gift, as they have been interpreted by the several decisions of the courts referred to in Bibi Khaver Sultan versus Bibi Rukhia Sultan, I. L. R. XXIX, Bombay, 468, were complied with.

The result is that the Judge rightly came to the conclusion that the Plaintiff became the owner of the house under the deed of the 1st. of May 1895.

The decree of the Lower Court was therefore confirmed with costs.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

THE POWERS OF THE CHIEF JUDGE UNDER THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

His Honour the learned Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court disposed off a novel application, the first of its kind, prosecuted by one D. G. Mulekar under the Municipal Act.

The Municipality served a notice under section 354 on the applicant, calling upon him to pulldown or secure the front portion of his house at Kandawadi Lane, and to do certain other repairs. As this requisition could not be complied with unless the whole house was vacated, the applicant gave notices to quit, to his tenants. All the tenants left, except the Respondent Bai Sitabai, who disputed the ownership of the applicant and claimed the property as a charitable one. The applicant thereupon filed a suit in ejectment against the Respondent, and while that was pending, the Municipality took out a summons against him in the Court of the 4th Presidency Magistrate under section 471 of the Municipal Act.

The applicant thereupon, applied through his pleader to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, under section 507 of the Act for a rule against the Respondent to show cause why she should not afford reasonable facilities to the applicant for complying with the Municipal requisitions.

Mr. S. S. Ranguekar appeared for the applicant in support of the rule, and Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. D. W. Pilgaokar, appeared to show cause against the same.

After hearing arguments of Consel, His Honour, recorded a consent order directing the respondent to quit the room in her possession after locking the same without prejudice to her contentions, and the applicant was directed to take up the work of repairs forthwith.

POLICE COURTS

BOILER ACT PROSECUTION.

Effective Disconnection.

On Saturday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Power, Seperintendent of Police, charged Mr. Edalji M. Modi, engineer, Bombay Flour Mill, with doing a rash and negligent act. Mr. Power prosecuted, while Mr. Velinkar, Pleader, defended the accused.

The complaint was that on the 19th November last, in consequence of the bursting of a joint of the bottom manhole of the boiler, No. 729 in the said mill, it was found necessary for the accused (engineer) to effect certain repairs. For this purpose it was incumbent on the part of the accused to have "effectively disconnected" the boiler from the live or working boiler as required by section 9 of the Bombay Boiler Act, before permitting any person to enter the said boiler. The accused failed to do so and the consequence was that Atmaram Ladu, a labourer, who entered the boiler during the repairs, was injured by the accidental opening of a valve attached to the hot-water feed-pipe which was not effectively disconnected.

It was pleaded for the defence that the cock was stopped and the valve was shut off, and thus the requirements of the section were complied with.

The magistrate did not accept that stopping the cock and shutting off the valve meant effective disconnection. Effective disconnection to his Worship's mind, meant complete severance. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 15.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

The following are among the results of the general examination of students of the Inns of Court held at the Middle Temple Hall on Dec. 18, 19, 20, and 21 1906. L. I. means Lincoln's Inn; I. T., Inner Temple M. T., Middle Temple; and G. I., Gray's Inn:—

Roman Law.—The following students passed in Roman Law:—Class II.; Sohrab Dadabhoy Bhedwar, M. T.; Hsin Kwei Lin, L. I.; Jagmander Lal Jaini and Luang Pradist, G. I.; Khagendra Chandra Nag, L. I. Class III.; Manjori Ananta Pattar Sundara Aiyar, G. I.; Ibn-I-Ahmad and Mulchand Ailmal Kundanani, L. I.; Binod Behari Lal, N. T. Nand Lal, L. I.; Khagendra Nath Majumdar and Kidar Nath, G I; Guanam Dhanaswamy Pillai and Muduji Kesava Padmanabha Pillai, M. T.; Guradee Rudrappa and Prabhat Chandra Sen, G. I; Medhav Krishna Wagle, M. T.; Sei Chen Wang, L. I. The number examined was 119, of whom eighty-three passed. Two candidates were ordered not to be admitted for examination again until the Trinity examination, 1907.

Constitutional Law and Legal History.—The following students passed in Constitutional Law (English and colonial) and Legal History:—Class II. Har Dyal, M. T. Class III.; Razi Uddin Ahmad, Syed Ahmed and Sorabjee Adarjee Dalal, M. T. Anandi Prasad Dube, I. T.; Syed Abul Hassan, Qazi Tajammul Husain, and Cawasjee Burjorjee Jassawalla, M. T.; Kashi Prasad Jayaswal and Nand Lal, L. I.; Panna Lall Inayat Ullah Mahli, and Brahma Naud, G. I.; Arunachalam Padmanabha, Mahesh Parsad, Guanam Dharaswamy Pillai, and Muduji Kesava Padmanabha Pillai, M. T.; Rahimtulla Karmali Pirbhai, L. I.; Mahabir Prasad and Khushi Ram, G. I.; Mian Samiuddin, M. T.; Gur Prasada Sinha, G. I.; Surendra Nath Sinha, M. T.; Thomas Srinivasagam, I. T. The number examined was 116, of whom 100 passed.

Evidence, Procedure, and Criminal Law.—The following students passed satisfactory examinations in Evidence, Procedure (Civil and Criminal), and Criminal Law:—Class III.; Chimanlal Bhundar Bhojuck. Ratnakrishna Curran Bennerjce, M. T.; Rabindranath Datta, G. I., Shanker Vadcorao Deshmukh L. I.; Ganeshilal Varma Gaurishanker, M. T. Rabindranath Miter, L. I. Syam Krishna Sahay and Mian Samiuddin, M. T. Bankim Chandra Sen, L. I. Nirendra, Nath Sen, G. T. The number examined was ninety of whom sixty-nine passed.

Final Examination.—Class I.: Young Maung May-Oung, L. I. Class II.: Shiavksh Adarji Goghavala, U. T. Nai Chuan Philip King Chin Tyau, M. T.; Debendra Nath Bonarjee, L. I.; Jyotish Chundra Ghose, M. T. Class III.; Mohamad Asghar, M. T.; Satis Chandra Bagchi, G. I.; Fakir Chand, L. I.; Dewan Sureshar Dass, I. T.; Tirath Ram Thir and Mian Muhamed Lin, G. I.: Manilal Manganlal Doctor, M. T.; Jaggan Nath, G. I.; Mian Haq Nawaz, L. I.; Mahesh Parsad- Mohamad Kaleemur Rahman, and Kolachelam Ramachender, M. T.; Ram Rattan, G. I.; Mohammed Zahcariah, M. T. The number examind was 122, of whom 99 passed. Three candidates were ordered not to be admitted for examination again until the Trinity examination, 1907.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade......	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri..................	1	1	1
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada....	2	2	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals..................	0	1	14
Total........	4	5	105
Same date last year	10	10	107

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	4	4	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion......	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division..............	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	14
Total........	9	10	110
Total plague deaths to date,,	134,45 9		
Same date last year	14	1	110

THE MAHIM ORPHANAGE.

Annual Prize Giving.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage came off on Saturday afternoon at the Orphanage at Mahim, the Hon. Mr. E.M.H. Fulton presiding. The function was largely attended and the prizes were given away by Mrs. Symington.

Mr. D. H. Brand, the honorary secretary read the report of the committee for the past year. It stated:—At the close of the year the number of children on the roll was 36 boys and 24 girls. During the year 8 boys and 3 girls were admitted and 4 boys were withdrawn. The School was inspected by the Inspector of European Schools on the 3rd December. It will be noted with pleasure that he remarks on an improvement in the quality of the education which it must be the duty of the school to maintain. The report on the Attendance, Staff, and Discipline, is also good, and the physical and manual training markedas one of the features of the School. The children were this year examined in Scripture Knowledge by the Revd. J. G. Philip and the Rev. James Laing and their report was satisfactory. During the year under report, the children have on the whole, enjoyed good health, there having been no serious cases of sickness amongst them. The hot weather vacation was, as saual, spent at Matheran and the Orphanage is under a debt of gratitude to Major T. Jackson, I. M. S, the late Superintendent, and the numerous residents for the kindness shown and the interest taken to make the stay of the children on the Hill an enjoyable one.

The Committee desire to tender their best thanks to the many kind friends who have sent gifts &c to the School during the year. In this connection the Orphanage will miss none more than the late Mr. Alexander, Mckenzie on whose death the following Special Minute was passed: "The Committee desire to place on record their sense of the great loss the Society has sustained through the death of Mr Mckenzie, who served on the Committee for so many years and was one of the oldest and best friends of the Orphanage." The Superintendent, Mr. Anderson, was granted three months' leave of absence from 6th October and the work of the School has been conducted in his absence by Mrs Adderson, Lady Superintendent, Under her charge a course of Manual Training, Drawing and Chemistry Instruction has been inaugurated which it is hoped will add to the usefulness of the School. The Committee desire to record the good work done by the Matron and teachers and their continued esteem for the labours of Mr and Mrs Anderson amongst the children. The Financesof the Society are in a healthy condition entirely owing to the generosity of local and mofussil subscribers. As long as this support is kept up so long can the good work of the Orphanage be continued. The Committee thank all for their contributions during the past year.

On the motion of Mr J H Symington the report was adopted.

Mr J P Watson next moved, and Captain W F Potts seconded the appoiment of the following committees for the current year:—Mr L J Robertson, Chairman; and Col W B Bannerman, Dupety Chairmen. Members:—Messrs Jhon Begg, W Birkett, P R Cadell, Rev J Cameron, Messrs D Carmichael, James P Chrystal, C Crommelin, E Elliott, J N Fraser, H J Gordon, D N Graham, Major C R Hoskyn, Messrs D M Inglis, H W Jamieson, W C Keith, Rev: James Lang, Major G Lamb Capt W G Liston, Mr D K Love, Mr James Mair, Rev D Mackichan, DD., Messrs J A D McBain, Geo McKenzie, GeoMiller, R G Monteath, F L Muir, A Muirhead, Capt W F Potts, Mr H E E Procter, Messrs Marshall Reid, A R Normand, R R Ross, Rev R Scott, Messrs Geo Service, S S Story, J H Symington, R Taylor, P L Wright, and J P Watson.

Ladies' Committee.—Mrs Crum, Mrs Bannerman, Mrs Begg, Mrs Cameron, Mrs Chrystal, Mrs Inglis, Mrs Keith, Mrs Mackichan, Mrs McBain, Mrs McKensie Miss Mill, Mrs Potts, Mrs Procter, Mrs Robertson, Mrs Symington, Mrs Wright, and Mrs Laing.

The proposition was carried.

Mrs Symington having presented the prizes, the children sang some Scottish songs which were much appreciated by those present.

The Chairman in addressing the meeting said it was a pleasure to them all to come there, as there was always an air of brightness and cheerfulness about the school. It was Aratifying to notice from the report that an excellent progress had been made by the school during the past year. But as he told the boys and girls the other day at another prize distribution that there was one dis-advantage in having a good report, and that was that it necessitated a great deut of hare work order to keep it up till another year. Of course, in a school like this nobody would possibly think of going back, and everybody concerned would have to work very hard in future to keep up the record. He had no doubt they would do so. There was one subject in the report to which he was obliged to allude with regret and that was the great loss which the committee had sustained in the death of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, who had been on the committee for more than forty years. He was sure every one there would heartily endorse the remarks made by the committee in reference to that subject. He felt sure it must be a source of great gratification to the committee and those connected with the school to note that its finances were in a satisfactory condition. Indeed, a school, which was dependent upon the Scottish community in Bombay, could never feel any anxiety about this; because the community, which had supplied so many of the leading people to India—both official and non official—knew the value of good and sound education to its younger members. In conclusion, he congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Andreson and the teaching staff on the success the school had attained during the past year.

On the motion of Mr. R.G. Monteath a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Falton and Mrs. Symington, and the proceedings concluded.

"KLEEBOISM" IN THE KAREN HILLS.

A Correspondent Writing the *Rangoon Gazette* says:—Schism is rampant in the Karen Hills a bloodless but relentless battle is raging between rival factions of the Anglican Church. Some time ago the Rev. Thomas Pellako, a priest of the Anglican Church, inaugurated what is now called "Kleeboism." Briefly put, he substituted the word "Kleebo" for Christ. In the Paku dialect, "klee" means "bow," and "bo" means "dear;" and the word Kleebo, as applied to Christ, probably refers to the rainbow (the Paku word for which is, however, *ter oh*) as a type an outward and visible sign of Jesus Christ. This theory would appear to rest simply on the words of Gen. IX:—"I will set my bow in the clouds." The idea was in itself quite harmless, and at the same time not unpicturesque; and for this reason no doubt appealed to the imagination of this semi-civilised people; but it was certainly unorthodox. Kleeboism might possibly have disappeared from the horison, like its prototype. However, the Rev. Thomas Pellako was suspended by the Bishop.

The result has astonished the missionaries themselves. Practically every man, woman and child in Pellako's district has joined what some people have termed. "The new religion," and Karens from other districts are following in their footsteps. Even in the village of Bawmuder, which is under the Rev. Aquah (a priest of the Anglican Church) eighteen out of twenty five households have adopted Kleeboism Indeed at Christmas time the Kleeboists are said to have held a festival in this vilage, age, within an enclosure constructed for the accommodation of a thousand people, and situated within a few feet of the Anglican Church itself. Verily has the war been carried into the enemy's camp. The Bishop of Rangoon has now been in the Karen Hills visiting the scene of this unseemly ecclesiastical conflict. May his efforts combined with the recent advent of a new head of the Mission, once more restore "peace and good will" amongst the members of the Paku S. P. G. Mission.

MR. PENNELL AGAIN.

When the case againt Mi Sin and others was on again before the District Magistrate on Tuesday, says *Rangoon Gazette* Mr. Dawson on behalf of Po Kyin and Mi Yeik, applied for an adjournment on the ground that the accused were witnesses in the case of King Emperor v. Po Tu who was then being tried in the Sessions Court This was granted. In connection with an application made at the previous hearing, the Magistrate passed orders, disallowing the witness Po Sin to be treated as a hostile witness by the prosecution.

His Worship then asked Mr. Pennell to consider his case as he was not prepared to charge the accused, unless the girl's story was substantially corroborated.

Mr. Pennell said that His Honour must have been prejudiced in the case.

His Worship replied that he was not.

Mr. Pennell said that it was most improper for His Worship to make such a remark, when His Worship had very little judicial experience and that even at the previous hearing he had made Council sit down when he wanted to pass certain remarks regarding one of the accused, which he considered an insult to a member of the Bar.

The Magistrate hereupon wrote out a report, and asked Counsel to listen to what he had written as it was read out, allowing him the opportunity of tendering an apology.

Mr. Pennell then apologised, having admitted to the Magistrate that he was wrong in making use of the expression he did, and that they were uncalled for.

His Worship accepted the apology, remarking that no further action would be taken.

THE NEW ARMY SCHEME.

Special Army Order.

The Special Army Order embodying the revised organisation of the field army for service abroad and of the regular field army in peace has been published and marks a reform of no small importance, as far as it goes. Henceforward, in peace and war, our troops are not to be organised on the continental model in army corps, each comprising three divisions of two infantry brigades apiece, but on the Indian and Japanese model—in large divisions, each composed of three infantry brigades, with divisional cavalry, artillery, and other corps troops. Our field army, on mobilisation, is to be made up, as Mr. Haldane announced in Parliament on July 12 last, of six of these divisions, a cavalry division of four brigades, amounting, with additional army and line of communucation troops, to a total of some 150,000 men. The change in question is one which has been advocated for many years past; its desirability was recognised by Lord Esher's Committee. In now definitely endorsing it Mr. Haldane is not introducing any startling innovation. The continental organisation is unsuited to the size of our armies in war, and incompatible with the distribution of our troops in peace. For years it existed only as a pretence, and Mr. Brodrick's efforts to convert it into a reality only exposed its unsuitability to our requirements. The divisional organisation is for our purposes, more-manageable in war and peace; its adoption, moreover, is essential to any clearly conceived scheme of co-operation with the Indian Army, a co-operation which has been laid down as the greatest task our Ministers of War have to provide for. It is for these reasons, says the "Times," that we are justified in assigning considerable importance to Mr. Haldane's action. But it is necessary to realise clearly the exact limitations of what the present Army Order achieves. It lays down an improved framework and indicates a certain standard to be aimed at on mobilisation. It provides neither the men required to fill up that framework on mobilisation nor those who will be required to maintain it at full strength throughout a campaign. For these purposes the Regular Army and the Army Reserve, as they stand, are admittedly insufficient. Mr. Haldane, when expounding his ideas before Parliament, indicated that the mobilisation strength would be made up by using men trained on a "non-Regular" or "Militia" basis for certain specified services, and expressed a hope that the existing Militia might be adapted to the purpose of providing the reserves necessary to maintain the force in the field. Sir Edward Ward, in the memorandum accompanying the present Army Order, touches, in studiously vague terms, on the first of these expedients, but gives no indication as to the provision of drafts. Whether Mr. Haldane still hopes to utilise the existing Militia for these purposes, or whether he will find himself obliged to raise a special category of short service troops to provide his reserve and drafts—thus approximating insensibly towards the solution advocated by Mr. Arnold-Forster—has not yet been disclosed. In either case the task will be one of the very greatest difficulty and complexity. Even if he succeeds in coping with it, Mr. Haldane will have done nothing to meet those inherent defects of our system, the impossibility of distributing our Regular forces in accordance with the requirements of peace strategy without dislocating our drafting system, or of despatching a small striking force without a general mobilisation, which Mr. Arnold-Forster set himself out to remedy. Nor will he have dealt with the even greater task of providing those powers of expansion outside the Regular forces, without which, as the Elgin Commission declared, no system can be created for dealing satisfactorily with any great imperial crisis.

THE EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

The explanatory memorandum is as follows:—

1. A revised war organisation for the field army for service abroad has been approved and issued as a special Army Order.

2. In the organisation approved the force will be composed of divisions instead of army corps. The division is the only independent unit of all arms. The abolition of the army corps has necessitated an increase in the establishment of a division, which now contains three brigades of infantry, and a corresponding increase in the proportion of artillery, engineers, medical, and supply services. The composition of a division is shown in the Army Order. It amounts approximately to half the strength of an army corps.

3. The main portion of the field force will be, as heretofore, composed of serving soldiers, supplemented and augmented by men of the Army Reserve. These, however, will not be sufficient in numbers to complete the force of one cavalry division, six divisions, army troops, and units for lines of communication. The deficiencies of the force will be made good by adding a proportion of men whose functions in war can be performed by soldiers who do not require the continuous training necessary for combatants.

4. Formerly the protection of the main body of the army was entrusted partly to the divisional corps cavalry and partly to the cavalry brigades in advance of the army. On the one hand the divisional cavalry was inadequate to the efficient performance of its duties, and on the other hand, the cavalry brigades were somewhat hampered as regards the freedom required for their proper *role* of exploration. The reorganisation of the cavalry and other mounted troops is designed to overcome these objections.

5. The arrangements necessary for the provision of information differ materially from these required for the protection of a force. Whereas in the one case it will usually be necessary for the strategical cavalry to concentrate in order to gain information, in the other a dispersion of force will frequently be forced upon the mounted troops which are charged with the protection and concealment of the main columns. Again, in order that the strategical cavalry may accomplish its mission, it may possibly have to work round the adversary flanks, thereby uncovering the front of its own army. For these reasons, and also with the object of increasing the mobility of the mounted force for strategical purposes, the cavalry brigades are now formed into a cavalry division operating for strategical purposes under the direct orders of the army commander. The Horse Artillery and Engineer field troops will normally be employed as cavalry divisional troops. They can, however, be attached to cavalry brigades when required. The four mounted infantry battalions, with two regiments of cavalry and two batteries of Horse Artillery, form two mounted brigades in advance of the main body of the army.

6. The whole of the artillery in the field is allotted to divisions, except the Horse Artillery for the mounted troops. The divisional artillery thus includes three brigades of quick-firing guns, one brigade (two battalions) of field howitzers, and one battery of heavy artillery. The increase in the supply of ammunition required by modern conditions is provided for by an addition to the number of waggons with the batteries and brigade ammunition columns and by substituting divisional ammunition columns in place of the parks, each of which formerly carried ammunition for three divisions, corps, troops and a cavalry brigade.

7. The more important changes in the Engineer services are connected with the telegraph and bridging units. Modern requirements demand a considerable development and increase of the former, which are now represented by a divisional telegraph company with each division for communication between divisional headquarters and the brigades, and two cable, two wireless and two air-line telegraph companies with army troops for communication, with the divisions, the mounted brigades, the cavalry division, and the line of communication as well as two telegraph companies for work on the lines of communication. Field companies, of which two are allotted to each division, are provided with bridging equipment for small crossings. When larger bridges are required to be constructed the bridging trains will be brought up to supplement the field companies.

FOR AND AGAINST THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

From the mass of articles and correspondence now being published in regard to the Channel Tunnel the following summary of views is quoted from the *Standard* (Jan. 15.)

ADVANTAGES.

Quicker Continental transit for passengers and perishable goods.

No sea passage or sea sickness.

No transhipment or breakage of bulk.

Development of business and creation of London as a distributing centre.

Increased number of tourists and increased interr course.

Strengthening the link of friendship with France.

Possible alliance with France.

Reduction of freight charges owing to time saved.

Improved telephone service.

Express letter delivery between Paris and London. Probable cheaper telegrams.

Boat passage 50 minutes, train journey 30 minutes.

Paris brought as near as Newcastle for daily business visits.

DISADVANTAGE.

Creation of a land frontier.

Affords an alternative route of invasion.

Loss of sea power in defence,

Seizure of tunnel affords a line of communication to a sea borne raid without chance of molestation from the Navy.

Probable reduction of merchant marine tonnage.

Necessity for the formation of tunnel defence force.

Liability of mines for destruction failing.

It is the surprise that succeeds.

Impossibility of fathoming the ingenuity of the human element in war.

Material incentive to the study of raids.

Possibility of alien treachery at the English end.

Higher freight charges.

Increased competion from the Continent.

The difficulty of getting money for a work which would have to be destroyed at a national crisis.

BY THE WAY.

MERELY MISTAKEN.

The quickess of the hand deceives the eye, the conjurers have always told us. Of course, it largely depends whose is the hand. The Zancigs and other gay perplexers have shown the innocents that the ear, as well as the eye, may be deceived, not to say a word about the understanding. How the eye may fail to differentiate between a familiar object and one which only slightly resembles it has just been exemplified upon a railway-station. A man in the refreshment-rooms noticed a paper blazing rather dangerously on the hearth. Without an instant's delay he began to bombard the fire with dummy bottles, shaped like miniature carboys, of a certain beef essence. The waitresses indignantly protested against this demolition of their display "I beg your pardon," said the offender, in honest confusion, "I really thought they were hand-grenades for fire extinction."

ANOTHER QUEEN.

That brave old nuisance, Birmingham's late gipsy queen, is not the only member of her sex whose refusal to move on has caused trouble to the authorities. On a nobleman's estate beloved of Ambassadors, there is, or was until recently, an extraordinary character. She had established, or claimed to have established, squatter's rights on the estate. She had made her home in a dingle which Borrow would have approved; she had stolen timber from the plantations, and built her a hut; she lived on the fat of her lord's preserves. His kitchen gardens, his orchards, his poultry farm, were all laid under contribution. The Duke of Atholl used to have a professional hermit in his grounds; here was one for love. Time and again attempts were made to get rid of her. She was a fiery, intractable old lady, and men were afraid of her. At last they were sent in force to pull down her castle. They stormed the place, and stowed the timbers in a cart then retired to lunch in their absence the sybil released the horse, up-ended the cart, and shot its contents into a bond, The men would not pick them up. She did. She rebuilt her home with them, and, when last heard of was still in possession.

A BOOK IN THE CRADLE.

Some of the obituaries of Principal Story have recalled the surprise said to have been felt at his remaining so long minister in a little parish in the wilds. But his doing so was surely not unusual. It is not uncommon for one parish to be in the keeping of one family for a century or more. Story was happy enough at Roseneath not to wish to leave it. Mrs. Oliphant found him the head of a bright, contented household when she went there in quest of data for her Life of Washington Irving. He had promised her a lot of Irving letters. Late at night she retired to her room to read them. The candles flickered out, the fire died down; it was bitter winter. Not a letter was she able to decipher. They were not Irving's letters, but some written to him by his admirers. The company and entertainment at Roseneath must have been peculiarly charming to make her look back with merriment to that dismal night with the agonising dossier. Her friendship with the family lasted as long as her life, although her merry host did tell her that the huge bed in which she had slept was what they called "the field in which strangers are buried."

THE REASON WHY.

Principal Story did not manage to stamp out the hooligan spirit which now and then manifests itself in the behaviour of the Glasgow University students. They once howled him down with as little compunction as they showed when they pelted Lord Kelvin. Perhaps he had these incidents at the back of his mind when he told a public meeting of a preternaturally devout youngster whose acquaintance he had made. This boy used to attend a Scottish kirk, accompanying his grandparents, and sitting as grave as a young owl through the sermon. At close of a service at which the boy had been specially devout the old minister congratulated the grandfather upon the excellence of the little man's behaviour. "Ochaye," answered the veteran, with a twinkling eye—"ochaye, Duncan's weel threetened afore he gangs in!"

POINTS OF VIEW.

We have become temporarily a nation of easy readers, and the shallow mind asks for shallow books.—*Western Daily Mercury.*

I believe the whole business of modern education is an immense imposture or convention, an excuse for grown-up people talking about large matters at large.—G. K. C., in *Illustrated London News.*

It is doubtful whether any woman to-day would be particularly elated at hearing herself vaguely labelled as "charming." She prefers to be known instead as a good sort."—*Ladies' Field.*

If vegetarianism were carried too far we might have horrors more terrible than those of brutality to beasts —Prof. Halliburton, at the Institute of Hygiene.

Say what we will, severely cold weather is not beautifying. It is rare indeed to find a woman who looks her best, or even moderately attractive, in an east wind and foresty atmosphere.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

"What did you learn at Eton?" asked an Oxford tutor in despair of an unusually dense under-graduate. He has never forgotten the answer. "I learnt to know my place and keep it."—From "The Public Schools from Within."

A long upper lip shows the ability of the mind to take in large field of ideas; it also means the power of mental endurance . . . All benevolent people have a full and wide lower lip. —Annie Oppenhnim, in "The Face, and How to Read it."

About £500,000,000 a year is spent by the well-to-do on things they could very well do without, if only their neighbours would consent not to make remarks on the absence of those things.—Prof. Marshall, at the Royal Economic Society.

Probably the Chief reason French has lost ground of recent years is that it is not a language of action, but of neatly turned phrases, and that the simpler and more direct tongues are those which spread most rapidly.—"Globe."

The forces of nature and of man are constantly changing the aspects of the earth's surface. The mountains, valleys, rivers, and coast-lines will not be to-morrow just what they are to-day. So in a broad sense exploration will never end.—*Harper's Maghzine*

Before we consent to link Great Britian with the Contintent by a land line, and thus increase our national insecurity, leaving Ireland isolated, would it not be well to endeavour to link Ireland to Great Britain, thus increase our national security,?—"Standard."

Few workers are entitled to more sympathy and consideration then the shop-girls of our great cities, and few receive so little. It would tax the genius of a Tom hood to tell the mainifold miseries to which they are subject often by want of thought, but in most instances by want of heart.—*Leslie's Weekly.*

By 1169 to 609 the Law Society has decided to appoint a committee to inquire into the method of keeping solicitors' accounts and the conduct of professional business. We congratulate the Society upon, the result of the poll. It is indicative of the presence of public spirit which promises well for the legal profession. *Times.*

My first reading of "Arms and the Man" shocked me, as a ruthless attack upon romantic ideals. Later, when I learned to know Shaw and to take his point of view, I was amused and delighted. That is the whole secret. What a man—an Irishman, especially—says in jest cannot be pondered over in earnest with any proper understanding. Shaw is not a pessimist. On the contrary, is full of the joy of life. He is naturally combative, and loves a row. If he pokes fun at things sacred, I suspect it is mainly on the chance of scaring up some hideous hypocricy that, more than likely, lurks behind the fair outward show.—Mr. Forbes. Roberston, in the New York *Wolrd.*

TELEPATHETIC.

[H. G. has the following in "Books of To-day and the Books of To-morrow," a thrilling threepenny miscellany, full of good things, published by Hatchards of Priccadilly.]

"Two minds with but a single thought,
Two brains that beat as one!"
Such sympathy of soul is fraught
With interest and fun,
And this is what the Zancigs sought
And what the Zancigs won.

I, too, have tried telepathy,
Though of a minor kind;
I, too can read the thoughts that flee
Through a companion's mind
Can note his kindly smile, and see
The yawn that lies behind.

When to my tailor I repair,
To order fresh array,
Beneath my gaze his thoughts lie bare,
His fears he must betray.
I scan his brain and notice there
The question, "Will he pay?"

For views of motorists on "traps,"
The chauffeurs' features scan;
The publishers for theirs (poor chaps!)
Upon the Book-Club plan;
And Barnard Shaw's for his, perhaps,
On Man and Heine Man.

Telepathy, in fact, affords
A hope for you and me,
That we may reap its rich rewards,
And truly learn to see.
What Winston thinks about the Lords,
The Lords about "C.B."

Then what a happy lot is ours,
Who work these mental veins.
Who cull these intellectual flow'rs
From one another's brains,
And cultivate the psychic pow'rs
Which save both time and pains.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ARTISTIC INDIAN BRASSES.

works of art in brass have been revived to a wonderful extent for the adornment of the home, and perhaps the favourite idea is the Indian brasses. Decorations imitating those in the temples are being beaten, etched, and engraved by hand in amazing variety. These designs are made of the finest brass. A beautiful flower-basket is riveted by hand to the decorated handles, showing an etched design of Indian deities, together with delicately engraved decorative patterns. The top part is adorned with similar designs, while the stand of the basket has upon it a procession of Indian potentates with armed troops. The base of the piece is decorated with lotus leaves. The work on another design is more Egyptian than Indian in character, but all have a richness and true apreciation of the highest art. A rare brass bowl shows a design of winged Indian gods supporting the bowl, which has an open-work border around the top in a heavy design of lotus blossoms. There is wonderful grace in the little kneeling figures and in the general effect of the design. These decorations are suitable for almost any kind of room. They come in dainty book-racks, trays for the boudoir which serve as receptacles for cards or hairpins, and in small boxes with covers in wonderful shapes which conceal a powder puff and also in boxes for jewels. Some of the trays show etchings and engravings as exquisite as those with which we are familiar in the brass gems of art preserved in the museums. Beaten brass book-covers and pen-trays, sets of desk pieces, as ornamental as they durable, and the little articles of use in the library, dressing room, and dining-room are all to be found in hand-beaten brass, wrought in patterns that charm according to the artistic sense displayed in the making of them. There are also screens in beaten brass with perforated designs which throw into relief the raised figures in the pattern. Another dainty modern article in brass is the small openwork brass shade for the candelabra. These shades are wonderfully effective, and when placed on individual candles over a coloured silk lining they are extremely pretty. The lover of brass finds in these adornments for the home objects which may be placed with others of similar character. The Russian, old English, and antique German works of art in brass need not be discarded. They can be so arranged that no inharmonious note may occur in the room in which they are placed.

FLANNELETTE.

The strong remarks of the Birmingham coroner in relation to the terrible rate of child mortality from fire through the wearing of flannelette have once again aroused alarm in the household on the subject of this favourite and, indeed, almost indispensable material. Flannelette is cheap, comfortable, and durable, and mothers are naturally reluctant to give it up, and yet in the face of the general outcry they shrink from subjecting their children to the possible risk of fire. There are, however, flannelettes and flannelettes, and provided the right make is chosen this material is not more inflammable than the other materials is ordinary every-day use. But some women make a point of choosing a flannelette which is very highly combed up to imitate a fleecy flannel, under the mistaken impression that they are getting better value than if they bought a smooth-face flannelette. This flannelette, which is highly inflammable, is of Dutch make, and, indeed, many of the foreign-made flannelettes are little more than a thin cotton fabric with a surface scratched up. If, however, a good sound English flannelette, such as Horrockses is chosen, mothers need not fear to avail themselves of the many advantages of flannelette. This they may readily prove to their own satisfaction by means of a simple little experiment. Apply a match to a piece of fluffy flannelette, and it will flare up at once. Apply it to a piece of Horrockses' flannelette, and you will notice that instead of flaring up the match burns itself out, and merely chars the flannelette.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, February 3.

The area of low pressure on the Northeast of India has moved Eastward along the base of the Himalayas and is now disappearing in the Upper-Brahmaputra Valley after giving light to moderate rain in Assam. In the North of Eastern Bengal a few falls of rain also occurred in Orissa and the Deltaic Bengal.

The depression in Persia has advanced Eastward and light rain has again fallen in Tehran, the disturbance beginning to affect Northwest India, and in conjunction with the area of low pressure which appeared to the North of Bombay has given cloud practically throughout the whole of that area.

In Burma light falls of rain occurred in the extreme North and the skies are clear except in the area of rainfall.

Humidity has increased on the interior districts and the temperature continues normal or in slight excess.

In the Northeast of India and Orissa rain has fallen in Assam North of Eastern Bengal and Orissa and in parts of the Deltaic Bengal. The principal amounts are:—Cherrapoonjee and Gauhati 1 inch; Dhubri 1 1/2 inch; Jalpaiguri 1/2 an inch; and Cuttack and False Point 1/4. Moderate cloud is reported from Assam, Orissa and the Coast and light cloud in parts of Deltaic Bengal. The air has become Damper in Orissa and Drier in Bihar, and Chota Nagpur. The temperature has fallen, and in Chota Nagpur it is slight defect, but elsewhere it is nearly normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Province the skies are cludy in the United Provinces and Central India and clear in the Central Province. Humidity has increased in the eastern distrcts of the Division and the temperature his fallen except in Berar, West Central India, and Northwest United Provinces and everywhere his normal or in defect.

In the northwest of India, Murree reports a light fall of rain and the skies are moderately to thickly clouded everywhere except in Gujrat. Humidity has decreased in Baluchistan, Sind and Rajputana and has increased in Gujrat when the temperature has risen generally and is in slight excess in Sind and normal or in slight defect in the remainder of the division.

In the Peninsula there is no cloud except in the East Coast.

Humidity has decreased in Bombay and Deccan and the temperature has fallen in Konkan and remains in defect there and in Bombay and the Deccan but is normal elsewhere.

Rainfall will probaly diminish in Assam, while it is likely in the north of Burma and the Coast Districts of Orissa and Bengal and light snow is possible in Kashmer.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to change irregularly over the greater part of the country.

Winds are south-easterly to north-easterly at most places and the force has been rather strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° to 8° in defect of normal at Ratnagiri, Poona, Mormugao, Ahmednagar and Malegaon. and the minimum 7° to 10° at Poona, Akola, Khandwa, Malegaon, Surat and Bhavnagar Para. The highest temperature in the shade was 93o at Aurangabad and the lowest 39° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and at Agra, Allahabad, Deesa, Neemuch, Calicut, Hyderabad (Deccan) Masulipatam and Trichinopoly.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather—Pressure in Sind, Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar and on the West Coast is much below normal and the weather is in unsettled condition and is likely to remain more or less cloudy.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

The current number of *The Empress* will appeal to all racing men in India, who have followed with interest the good fortune of the Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar's stable in Calcutta. The first place in this excellent illustrated paper is given to a character sketch of that popular and very prominent racing man, together with a number of illustrations of his most successful horses, etc. Mr. Apcar is something more than a successful owner of race horses. He is a pillar in the commercial world of Calcutta, and in his younger days was a prominent all round athlete and cricketer.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot Farringdon Road, London, England.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

ARCTIC ITALY.

RECENTLY according to information received at the Meteorological Office, Iceland was seven degrees warmer than Nice. Such curious anomalies in the heating of the globe are not uncommon, and in some cases are even more striking. Thus it may happen that in mid-winter Greenland, in certain parts, may have a higher temperature than Southern Europe. Thus during eight consecutive days in November and December, 1875, it was warmer at Jakobshavn, in latitude 69deg 20min., than in Northern Italy, while Upernivik, though in winter darkness, enjoyed a higher temperature than the South of France.

GREENLAND'S WARMTH.

These remarkable rises in timperature in Greenland are due to warm winds which blow down from the snow-covered interior, bringing on extensive thaws even in the middle of winter. Peary experienced such a wind in M'Cormick Bay, and on returning from an expedition, found that the rain had fallen in torrents, melting a considerable part of his snow house. This was in February, and the thermometer rose 41deg. Fahr. These warm winds are known as Fohn winds from the name given to winds producing a similar effect in Switzerland. In this latter country the Fohn is a warm dry wind, blowing down from the snow-covered Upper Alps in autumn and winter, and suddenly melting off the snow. It has hence been called the "snow eater." A similar wind in the north-western part of the United States, blowing from the west into the interior over the Cascade and Rocky Mountains, is known as the Chinook. In Iceland, in March, 1875, a notable Fohn wind from the south-west occurred in the Jokeldalur district. The snow which coverqd the country was melted, and the temperature rose to 55 degrees F.

WARMTH FROM COLD.

A warm wind blowing down from a snow covered mountain is something of a paradox. The most probable explanation seems to be as follows:—In the complex movements of the atmosphere there are vertical as well as more or less horizontal currents. Suppose a vertical downward current reaches a mountain summit with considerable velocity. The movement is arrested and the air compressed. As a result, its temperature is raised, and it flows down the mountain as warm wind. And the higher the original temperature of the descending current, and the greater its velocity, the warmer will be the resulting wind blowing down from the mountain. There is no difficulty in supposing that a wind originating thus could accomplish all that is done by the Fohn.

A NEW COMES TO THE 200.

After an interval of a quarter-of-a-century, the Zoological Gardens again possess a specimen of the Frigate bird (Fregata aquila). Visitors to the Gardens will notice the great spread of the wings, equal to that of a swan's, and the comparatively small body. "It is a beautiful sight," says Professor Newton, "to watch one or more or them floating overhead against the deep blue sky, the long forked tail alternately opening and shutting like a pair of scissors, and the head, which is, of course, kept to windward, inclined from side to side, while the wings are to all appearance fixedly extended, though the breeze may be constantly varying in strength and direction."

AN EXCENTRIC SEA BIRD.

The frigate bird is a native of tropical seas, and rarely comes to land except during the breeding season. It has the habit, unusual among sea birds, of nesting in trees, large companies of them building together in the tops of the tallest mangroves. Like the cormorant and the albatross the frigate bird lays but one egg. It lives by fishing, and also by robbing other fishers of what they have caught. In plumage the frigate bird is brownish black, with metallic green and purple reflections. The dilatable throat sac in the male is of a bright scarlet, while the female, of a duller general hue, has a white patch on the breast.

AGE AND FISHES SCALE.

It has been found by Ichthyologists that the age of a fish may be read from its scales. These increase in size by annular growths, two rings being formed each year. The "Otoliths" or ear stones, which lie in two sacs an either side of the base of the cranial cavity, afford another means of determination. Like the scales the otoliths increase by two rings annually. Each spiring, that is, from February to June, a white ring is formed, and each autumn, that is, from July to October, a black one. Thus the number of either white or black rings in an otoliths gives the age of the fish in years. In the case of flat fish the latter method has been found more reliable, whereas in the case of the cod the scales give a better result. Although varying much in size and shape in different species, the otoliths show a remarkable constancy in the same species. Hence they are of considerable value in the diagnosis of a species.

A NEW FRUIT.

In the 9th "Kew Bulletin" a new fruit is described from Uruguay. It is of a bright scarlet and yellow colour when ripe, and of the size of an apricot. In shape it resembles an apple, and has an agreeable taste. Moreover, it has the advantage of possessing remarkable digestive powers. It is borne by an evergreen tree with laurel-like leaves, and has been named Pouteria sauvis. This fruit is related to the so-called marmalade plum of Dutch Guiana, also known as Bolletrie (Lucuma mammosa.) Two other fruits of the same genus, Lucuma, are known in French Guina as the Jaune dœuf and Bartaballi respectively. The botanical order, Sapotacea, to which the new fruit belongs, contains many other edible fruits. It also contains a tree yielding gutta percha, and another, the Madhuca tree, from which is obtained a fat used as butter in Nipal.

RED MISTLETOE.

A note in the "Field" by "R. J." describes an interesting species of mistletoe with red berrics. This is Viscum cruciatum, and its native land is Portugal, where it grows on the olive trees. The berries are of a bright crimson red, the leaves being wedge-shaped, and smaller than in the common kind. It should prove a pleasing addition to the white berried mistletoe for Christmas decorations.

A MYSTRY SOLVED.

There is at present flowering in the Succulent house at Kew a remarkable plant, one of two specimens brought from Mexico fifty years ago. The stem of this plant is shaped like a great puff-ball, and it has a thick corky bark like that of the oak tree. The leaves are grass-like, and grow in tufts from tubercles on the stem. From the middle of the tuft of leaves springs a flower spike, and the flowers have been compared to the satellas, a group of sedge-like plants growing in the Falkland Islands, or to the cordylines, known as stately greenhouse plants with noble crowns of glaucous orange-ribbed leaves. When not flowering, this plant, which was named Dasylirion Hookeri, looks more like a moss and lichen-covered boulder than a vegetable. So strange and monstrous is its form that some doubts were expressed as to whether it was really a species, or a mere monstrosity. All doubt, however, has been set at rest by the recent re-discovery of the plant in Ixmiquilpan, Mexico, by Mr. J. N. Rose. This gentleman proposes to rename it "Calibanus caespitosus," the first name being after Shakespeare's Caliban, in allusion to its monstrous shape.

THE WELWITSCHIA.

We may compare Mr. Rose's Calibanus with that other vegetable monstrosity discovered by Dr. Welwitsch in the West of Africa, and named after him Welwitschia. This may perhaps be described as a tree with a trunk one foot high, and four feet in diameter. It has only two leaves its seed leaves, which it never sheds or replaces. These leaves often attain a length of six feet, and each is split up into numerous ribbon-like segments. The flowers, in crimson clusters, somewhat resemble those of the larch. Forests of these curious dwarf trees occur on a tableland some six miles broad, and 300 to 400 feet above the sea, on the west coast of Africa.

TERMITES.

These small creatures, that fortunately, confine themselves and their depredations to the tropical and warmer temperate regions of the world, are more generally known as white ants. To call them ants is entirely misleading; for though they dwell in somewhat similar social colonies there is no affinity between the true ant and this soft-bodied creature more akin to the dragon-fly and lace-winged flies, and some scientists place them in a group by themselves, intermediate between the lace-winged flies and the cockroaches. But to the non-scientific their place in classification is of little matter; their extraordinary habits and the devastation that some of the many species cause cannot fail to interest most people. A large number of the species known are mound builders, their curious structures often reaching a height of from eight to eighteen feet, sometimes sugarloaf-shaped, sometimes pinnacled, others resemble uneven blocks of concrete superimposed one on the other. These termitaria, as they are called, are often built so closely together and are so numerous that anyone on seeing them for the first time would almost think that he had stumbled on some old burial ground of an aboriginal population. The best-known to the globe-trotter of all these termite colonies is Ant-hill Point, Albany Pass, North Queensland; here all the liners pass close inshore, for the Great Barrier Reef leaves but little room for navigation. On the sloping hillside that runs down to the waters the ground for a mile or so is thickly covered with pointed pillars from six to ten feet in height, broad at the base and tapering to a point.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

TO MEN AND TO WOMEN.



Sick and Weak people. I can cure you with Electricity as I have cured many others. I can make the blood circulate in your veins, the nerves tingle with vigorous life and the spirit of energy shows itself in every move of your body. I have told you that Electricity is "LIFE," and now all scientists and doctors are approving my claim. Let me prove it to you; let me show you how my method of applying this great power has revolutionized medical treatment.

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY

Is a Model, a Modern Home Treatment.

Read what some others claim for this new improved appliance.

Fort, Kakori, 28th August, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—I feel much improved since using your Battery, and am stronger and possess more energy and vitality.

The Varicocele, which was one of my most distressing complaints has greatly diminished and I feel sure that another month will bring about a complete cure.

Thanking you for the benefits I have derived from the use of your Battery and assuring you that I will not fail to recommend it to my friends,—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. A. AFENDI.

Busreh, Persian Gulf, 10th January 1907.

DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you of the very great benefits I have experienced, and am still experiencing since using your ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY a little over two months ago, for extreme Nervous Exhaustion and all its accompanying ills—indigestion, insomnia and restlessness. In fact it has worked wonders where Medicines have failed.

Language fails to express the deep gratitude I feel for your kind help and advice in my case. I shall recommend the Belt to anyone I know suffering from Nervousness and all its allied troubles.—Believe me to be, Yours gratefully, (Sd.) B. S. VANGHAN.

READ MY BOOK.

I have a book which every man and woman should read. It tells facts that are of interest to every one who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book to-day; if you cannot call, I will send it post free. Consultation is free. Remember my Battery does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for a year, though no man who uses it right needs it over three months. Write to-day. Office Hours: 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

C. G. COOK, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BEST IN The Country!

OYSTERS, POMFRETS, LINGFISH, CODFISH, SALMON, ETC.

THE FINEST

CUMBERLAND HAMS, WILTSHIRE BACON

AND

ALL KINDS OF CHEESE

Constantly on hand, FRESH.

IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST TO GIVE US A CALL.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

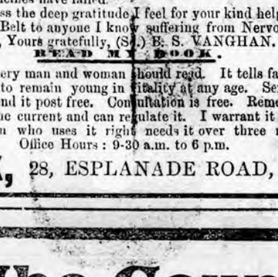
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

TELEGRAMS—"CATERERS." TELEPHONE No. 222.

HAMMOND TYPEWRITERS.

The Government of India and the U. S. Government use them; the Chicago Board of Education uses 120; the Pennsylvania Railway Co. uses 400; the Leading Bankers and Insurance Companies use them; Prosperous Merchants use them; they are used everywhere because they—

Stand the Strain of Steady, Hard Work, with the Least Wear on Machine and Operator.



Do Better work and in Greater Variety than any other Typewriter in existence

CATALOGUES FREE.

HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY.

28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL SHIPPERS

Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Stationery, Musical Instruments, China, Enamel and Basket Ware, Toys of every description, Electro-Plate and Cutlery.

JAMES WISBEY & Co.,

77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 & 129, HOUNDSDITCH,
8, 9 & 10, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, **LONDON, E.C.**

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST WAREHOUSE IN THE WORLD.

Illustrated Export Catalogue (600 pages) on application.

TRIAL ORDERS OR FIRST INDENTS SHIPPED IMMEDIATELY.

THE JOST FAN

Is the only Economical and Practical Punkah for the House and for the Camp.

OVER 1,500 SOLD.

MODEL 1907.

With Kerosine Oil Lamp

Has increased speed, no Ball-bearing Noise, and

COSTS ONE ANNA PER DAY TO WORK.

MODEL 1906.

MAY BE CONVERTED.

Kerosine Lamps Supplied at Rs. 15 Only.



NOTE THIS!

We were several hundred Fans short last season.

Book your Orders now if you want a Fan.

Price, including New Kerosine Lamp, with 12 Months' guarantee,

Rs. 185.

CASH OR V. P. P.

Hundreds of Excellent Testimonials.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS TO

C. JOST & Co., Sole Manufacturers and Patentees.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

(ABOVE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY).

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!

COLEMAN'S

WINCARNIS



A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An Ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, COLEMAN & CO, LTD., NORWICH, ENG.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon and Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., G. Atherton & Co., 14 Clive Street; and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—J. B. Foster & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Pioneer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. RANGOON—Rangoon Medical Hall, 66 Merchant Street. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

A complete Milk Food. A Vital Nourishment.

It revives those who are overworked, whether mentally or physically.

Malted Milk contains soluble dextrine and maltose. The casein is so altered under the influence of malt fermentation that its original properties are lost, and it cannot coagulate in the stomach, for which reason the most delicate can assimilate it easily.

Ready for immediate use. Absolutely untouched by hand.

The best and safest nutriment for infants deprived of mother's milk; for adults who are out of health; and for convalescents of all ages.

Highly praised and widely recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah and Ceylon; and Horlick's Food Company, 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

Try PEEK-FREAN'S "TREASURE"

Rich Shortbread Rings

Fruit Jelly Centres.

Assorted Apricot, Cherry and Greengage Flavors.

PEEK, FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

Meridian Watch Co.



ESTABLISHED 1878.

Under the immediate patronage of the Government of India Meteorological Department.

Rs. 10 to 60.

Illustrated Catalogue Free on Application.

Repairs to Watches, Clocks, etc., under European Supervision.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

Show Room: 65-67, Esplanade Road,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Table Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse."

WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED. Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.

STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING For Textile, Flour & other Mills

Contractors to H.M. War Department.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

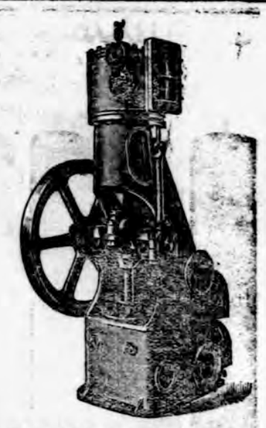
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

FOR COUGHS & COLDS USE



"LINSEED COMPOUND" is a reliable old English home remedy. It softens hard phlegm, permitting it to be expectorated without strain, soothing the membranes and allaying the irritation so commonly experienced. There is nothing to equal it. Of all Chemists throughout the Empire. Strongly recommended by Medical Men.



The HASTE PUMP Co., Ltd.,

CROWN BUILDINGS,

Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "Pumperling, London."

Codes: Bedford McNeill's and A B C (5th Edition).

AGENTS REQUIRED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

Icilma.

The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

Icilma Soap gives a delightful silky lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural elements refreshes and soothes the skin. Deliciously scented Icilma Soap is very lasting, never gets greasy and suits even the most irritable or sensitive skins. Simply a revelation of what a soap can be.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

For Typewriters

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.



Pond's Extract THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

When you get to know the powers of Pond's Extract, pain ceases to be a matter of further trouble—it is so easily stopped. **Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Bleeding, Inflammation,** etc., yield to the virtues of Pond's Extract just as soon as you apply it—that is why you should never be without it.

Pond's, remember; there is no such thing as a substitute for **Pond's.** Your Chemist has it, or can get it for you. Price 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6 a bottle.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Cannot be Equalled in Quality by any Imitators.



ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE

CERTIFICATE FACTS.

Speak for Themselves.

Copy of Analytical Report,
11, Clive Row,
CALCUTTA, *16th January* 1907.

MESSRS. THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.,

Dear Sirs,

I herewith beg to send my report No 5043, 5044, 4252, 4253, 4254, on different brands of your Egyptian Cigarettes.

Judging by the figures I have obtained I am of opinion that all the Cigarettes contain the usual **Natural Constituents** in due proportion, this indicates that the Cigarettes have been made from **Good Tobacco.**

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Dr. C. SCHULTZEN

What more evidence you want to **e of what you smok** Sold by al respectable Tobacconists throughout India. Fresh weekly supplies received by every Mail. Direct from Our Factory at CAIRO, (Egypt).

GRAND DEPOT & SHOW ROOMS,

20. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Branches:—CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

DITMAR'S LAMPS



are noted for their splendid illuminating power; they are reliable beautifully designed, and handy.

DITMAR'S LAMPS

Give perfect satisfaction.

All lamps sold by us are our own Manufacture, and especially constructed for use in India.

WIND & PUNKAH PROOF LAMPS.

Lamp Warehouse,

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY, 69, Esplanade.

Illustrated Price List on application, post free.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*



THE
CROMPTON FAN.

ECONOMICAL

Good Appearance.

LONG LIFE.

MODERATE PRICE.

CROMPTON & Co., Ltd., 8, Hummum St., Fort.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule.

SECOND TO NONE.

Obtainable Everywhere.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA — MAGNESIA

F. RUFENER & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR THE GENUINE ROSKOPF PATENT WATCH CO.,

75, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.



THE Genuine Roskopf Patent Watch has again received the *Diploma of Honour* at the International Exhibition in Milan 1906.

This will prove again the high reputation that this Watch has been awarded.

	Rs.	a.	
Open face Nickel 18, 19 and 21 size.....	15	0	each.
„ „ 14, and 14-17 „	16	0	„
Hunting and Half Hunting Nickel 18, 19 and 21 „	17	8	„
Hunting and Half Hunting Nickel 14 and 14-17 „	18	8	„
Open face Sterling Silver 935-1,000, 14, 16, 17, 18 & 19 „	25	0	„
Hunting Sterling Silver 935-1,000, 14, 16, 17, 18 & 19 „	28	0	„
Half Hunting Sterling Silver 935-1,000, 14, 16, 17, 18 & 19 „	29	8	„

In solid 14 and 18 carat gold, prices according to the weight of cases Prices will be sent on application.

We also undertake to repair Watches under a skilled European Watchmaker.

☞ **All our Watches are guaranteed for 3 years.**

THE
OLD ORIGINAL
and WORLD-FAMOUS
LUNG TONIC is OWBRIDGE'S for
COUGHS and COLDS.

It was first made and sold in England in the year 1874, since which its sales have increased continuously, in spite of competition and imitations, until it has become the best known and most successful Remedy in the World for Throat and Chest affections.

Owbridge's Lung Tonic

When you need a cure for any of the troubles arising from damp or chill, ask for "OWBRIDGE," and do not be put off with any substitute This is the Best, Cheapest, Safest and Surest way to recovery.

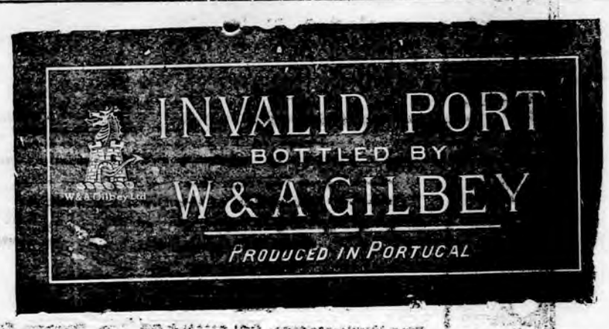
The success and rapidly increasing demand attending its use in India and the East are further proofs of its great value.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Obtainable from all leading Chemists and Stores.

PRICE IN GREAT BRITAIN:—
1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. & 11s. per bottle
Prepared by
W. T. OWBRIDGE, M.P.S., Chemist
HULL, ENGLAND.

COPYRIGHT.



MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAILOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The **WARRANTY STAMP** of the **UNION DES FABRICANTS.**
(2) A **METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in *Pondichery*.

GOLD & SILVER

ENGLISH LEVERS

FOR LADIES' & GENTLEMEN.



Lady's Watch. View of Movement

FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ½ a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.



OPEN FACE & HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

PLAIN ENGRAVED OR ENGINE-TURNED.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Brequet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.



PRICES.

LADIES—Open face, Silver	...	...	...	Rs.	95
„ „ „ Gold	...	...	...	„	260
„ ½ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„	95
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„	270
„ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„	95
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„	265
GENTS.—Open face, Silver	...	...	...	Rs.	95
„ Gold	...	...	...	„	350
„ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„	110
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„	380
„ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„	105
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„	375

These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.



Gents' Watch. View of Movement.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

The Watchmakers of Western India,
BOMBAY & POONA.

By Special Warrant Purveyors to H.M. The KING

C B

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, LTD.

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES PICKLES. SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce

JOSEPH EVANS SON.

ENGINEERS,

Culwell Works, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** Eng,

MAKERS OF **PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,**

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER,

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 25

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.

S. & H. HARRIS'

SADDLE SOAP.



Sold by all Saddlers and Store-Keepers

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

TO PRODUCE HIGH CLASS AERATED WATERS

Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.,

ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON.

"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."

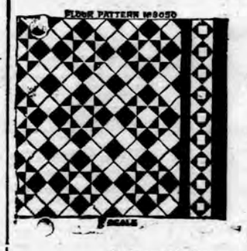
W. J. BUSH & Co. have had great experience in supplying Regimental Aerated Water Factories in India, Egypt, Malta, South Africa, etc., and are prepared to give full information to Mess Presidents of Regiments who wish to provide Aerated Waters of a really wholesome quality.

W. J. BUSH & Co.'s manufactures are sold by all the best merchants throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Recipes and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.

BOOTE'S TILES



Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are obtainable.

Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to

T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,

THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For inside and Outside Decoration.

GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.

CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

LONDON OFFICE: *Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn. W.C.* MANCHESTER OFFICE: *49, Deansgate*

Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide & Brisbane: GIBBS BRIGHT & Co.
New Zealand: HERBERT OXLEY & Co., Custom Street, East, Auckland.
Calcutta: D. T. KEYMER & Co.
Bombay: F. R. HILL & Co., Royal Insurance Buildings.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

PLEASE NOTE



PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,

Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,

The first and only firm

Who offer their patrons **Free Service** of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.

(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)

With 16 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds **Exceptional Testimonials** from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.

PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

THE UNRIVALLED KILLER.

KEATING'S POWDER.

FATAL TO INSECT LIFE.
Harmless to Everything Else.
Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
Be quite sure you get KEATING'S.

IT KILLS

FLEAS, BEETLES, BUGS, FLIES

Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited at Nos. 119 to 125, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by N. D'Mello, at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenia Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriars Street LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 69 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER SPINK & Co.